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JUGOSLAVIA BISECTED BY BALKAN BUS

Daily 400-Mile Trip From Corner to Corner Gives Plenty of Thrills

DRIVERS SING SONGS AT END OF JOURNEY

From Belgrade to Podgoritsa in Old Montenegro Takes 16 Swishing, Smashing Hours

By R. H. MARKHAM
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PODGORITSA, Montenegro — Well, here I am after the longest, hardest and wildest of my Balkan rides.

And as we drove in, with our lights so brightly blazing that they almost drowned the faint lamps of this little town, both our chauffeurs were gayly singing bandit songs, although they had alternated for 16 hours, on one of the world's most difficult roads, behind the wheel of the fastest automobile-express in southeast Europe.

This motorbus is the pride of Jugoslav drivers, and is fondly called "The Orient Express" by the folks along the way, who watch it whiz grandly through their roadside villages.

Yet nothing out here is so little Oriental as the White Bird, the motorbus which in one day covers the 400 miles from Belgrade, sitting on the Danube in northeast Jugoslavia, to Podgoritsa near Lake Scutari, in the very southwestern corner of the kingdom. The one Oriental trait which the White Bird has retained is a friendly one.

The people of the eastern world have devised innumerable pleasant little ways to make contacts delightful. They avoid rush, constraint and inexorable time schedules. They like to exchange compliments, to indulge in fraternal repartee; elaborately to express their good wishes; to lose no occasion for eating or drinking a little something with companions, to bestow and receive tokens and give vent to friendly feelings. Their towns and villages abound in refreshment shops and inns; their yards have verdant bowers, and their houses shady porches and whenever they take a trip, their aim is not only to get somewhere, but also to have a nice ride.

In earlier days, not forgotten even by middle-aged men, the shiny carriages, pulled by bead-bedecked horses, jingling strings of little bells, stopped at many wayside inns that the passengers might regale themselves, as each driver went to the heads of his three small, wiry steeds and pulled their ears. That was supposed to be very helpful. I have often wondered how our American

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Prague Prepares For Recognition Of Soviet Russia

Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Aug. 31

That the Czechoslovakian Government is preparing for de jure recognition of Soviet Russia appears evident from reliable reports both from Moscow and certain circles here.

It is reported that negotiations to this end are now being conducted in Moscow by Mr. Jan Seba, former Czechoslovakian Ambassador to Belgrade and now Deputy in the Prague Parliament and intimately connected with Dr. Eduard Benes, Foreign Minister.

Should negotiations succeed, Czechoslovakia would probably convert its present Russian representation into an Embassy.

The struggle for Czechoslovakian recognition of Soviet Russia is almost as old as this Republic. The Socialist Party is particularly favorable, but the National Democratic Party, led by Dr. Karel Kramar, has hitherto maintained successful opposition to such action.

Now, however, the demands of Czechoslovakian heavy industry for de jure recognition as a means of furthering their Russian interests appear to have overcome all political objections.

A short while ago Parliament passed a bill approving state guarantees for export credits, and it is generally understood that this measure was particularly intended to help industrialists trading with Russia who must give long-term credits.

However, according to the regulations of the Czechoslovak National Bank, only short-term credits can be furnished, as otherwise the stability of the bank or its currency might be affected; therefore, it is now necessary to alter these regulations if such credits shall be granted. Helpful as de jure recognition of Soviet Russia may be to Czechoslovakian trade, adequate supplies of long-term credit from this end are generally acknowledged to be essential.

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Japanese Complete 334-Book Biography

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Tokyo

JAPANESE scholars have completed a biography of the Emperor Mutsuhito, posthumously known as Meiji, in 334 volumes after 15 years of labor. The manuscripts now are being revised and will be presented the Throne for approval three years hence. They may be printed at some later date if Emperor Hirohito so orders.

Police Expect To Break Down 'Bar of Silence'

Brooklyn Gang Leader Said to Have Implicated Others in Recent Shooting

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 31—After a big round-up of underworld characters here over the week-end the police were able to report this morning the solution of a recent gang outrage, a strong clew to another and visible signs that their antigangster efforts were meeting with increased cooperation from the victims of gang activities.

The first had to do with the authors of the gang shooting in the Williamsburg section of Brooklyn on Aug. 23, in connection with which the police said they had obtained a confession from the leader under arrest that he and three of his henchmen had "executed" Anthony Ferrara and wounded two of his followers, standing them up against a stone wall.

The confession was by Barney (English) Wolfson, according to the police, who added that he gave as his reason for the crime that Ferrara, a rival gangster, stood in the way of a merger of gangs through which Wolfson hoped to become a "big shot" in gangdom. Seven men were arrested in rounding up the Wolfson gang, who, the police believe, are responsible for a long list of crimes.

At police headquarters elation was expressed over solution of this crime, which had begun to look as though it would have to be added to the already long list of "unknown assailant" cases with which gangdom has baffled police efforts. It was said that through these arrests and the reported confession, Mr. Edward P. Mulrooney, police commissioner, felt that he was making extremely effective inroads on gang activities.

The police announcement came close on the heels of another Brooklyn gang shooting in which a girl factory worker a block away from the scene of hostilities was wounded slightly by a stray bullet. The shooting occurred in the crowded Red Hook section of Brooklyn and at the time the street was full of children at play and citizens. The shots came from a closed automobile with drawn blinds driven at high speed through the section.

When the motor car had disappeared, Joseph Santora, one-time boss longshoreman, emerged from hiding in a tenement doorway and told detectives that he, doubtless, was the victim the gangsters sought. He believed it was in retaliation for a trip he had made to the police station early in the day to complain against gangsters who had demanded money of him. He accompanied detectives to police headquarters and said he would give all the help he could to aid in capturing his assailants.

This further evidence of a determination among gangster victims to coöperate in their apprehension by breaking down the barrier of silence which has so obstructed police work was taken at police headquarters as another auspicious indication that real progress was being made in putting an end to gang activities in New York City.

Chinese Exodus Reported in Mexico

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 31 (AP)—Reports from Mazatlan, Sinaloa, yesterday said an exodus of Chinese from Sonora has begun in response to orders from the local authorities to leave the State by Sept. 1.

Trains arriving at Mazatlan yesterday from Sonora were crowded with Chinese merchants and farmers who have been obliged to liquidate their businesses as a consequence of an anti-Chinese campaign against which the Chinese Minister here, Mr. Samuel Young, has made urgent protests.

Mazatlan dispatches said State authorities in Sinaloa, which borders on Sonora and where an anti-Chinese campaign also is in progress, have requested Nationalist committees in charge of the campaign not to carry out a threatened boycott of Chinese stores.

Most of the Chinese leaving Sonora are going to South America. Chinese merchants in Sinaloa are withdrawing their deposits from Mazatlan banks preparatory to leaving the country also.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 31 (By U. P.)—The United States Government was requested by Mr. Samuel Young, Chinese Minister to Mexico, yesterday, to permit Chinese being expelled from northern Mexico to enter the American border states temporarily.

The request followed receipt of advices from Nogales, Sonora, that 1000 homeless Chinese were crowded at that port of entry unable to enter the United States because of immigration laws.

BRITISH FIND BUTTRESSES FOR CREDITS

Foreign Investments of £100,000,000 Put at Cabinet's Disposal

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 31—The Cabinet reassembled here today in an atmosphere of mingled light and shade. The immediate crisis is over in so far that the position of sterling has been temporarily restored.

The £80,000,000 credit extended to Britain by American and French bankers for this purpose is now known to be buttressed by the voluntary mobilization by British insurance companies of foreign investments said to amount to £100,000,000, which has been placed at the National Government's disposal in defense of exchange.

A breathing space has thus been obtained for the gigantic task that is now to be pushed through to completion of restoring the nation's finances to a long-term basis of solvency.

The ministers during the week-end have received reports of the Cabinet committees appointed to frame proposals for economy cuts, new taxation and parliamentary procedure.

Support Tendered Premier

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's own position has been strengthened by much outside support though he has failed to carry his party executive with him in the Seaham Harbor constituency he represents in Parliament. This body has passed a resolution calling upon him to resign.

But this has still to be submitted to a full meeting of his constituents, and even if eventually confirmed it is not to be allowed to affect his position, there being many precedents for disregarding such demands.

Letters of sympathy are pouring in to Mr. MacDonald from all classes, including unemployed. The Prime Minister said in an interview yesterday: "The spirit of sacrifice is abroad in all groups of the community. It is very heartening to those of us who have undertaken this task. And we mean to see it through. I may have to give up many things, but we are going to carry out this task to the end."

Political Anomalies Seen

Mr. MacDonald also said: "It is not the Socialist who stands in our path. It is the trade union section which opposes us."

The Labor opposition claims it has greatly strengthened its political position by keeping step with the trade unions. On the other hand, the trade union movement itself has been put upon the defensive, and is even considering the question of abandoning the free trade attitude it has hitherto adopted.

Thus the economic committee of the general council of the Trade Union Congress has framed proposals for the introduction of a tariff for discussion by 600 delegates of this organization at the meeting at Bristol, Sept. 7.

Woman Has Best Time in National Air Sweepstakes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 31—Speedy army planes, naval flying ships far from their berths aboard airplane-carriers, giant marine corps ships; tri-motored passenger planes, autogiros, tiny blimps from Akron, speediest planes from lands across the sea—all were in the air over Cleveland airport today as the eleventh annual International Air Races soared into full flight.

A day of alternate sunshine and shadows brought a huge crowd to the airport Sunday for the second day of the races, which saw the finish of the Santa Monica (Calif.) to Cleveland sweepstakes, in which 57 planes were entered. Mrs. Phoebe Omlie, Memphis, Tenn., aviatrix, crossed the finish line first in the sweepstakes, winner of the women's section of the race. Mr. D. C. Warren of San Francisco finished first in the men's section, but behind Mrs. Omlie in elapsed time.

A group of autogiro pilots, led by Mr. James C. Ray, head of the Autogiro Corporation of America, and Amelia Earhart Putnam, has given exhibitions of 'giro flying daily, the first formal demonstration of autogiros flown en masse.

Maj. Erst Udet, Germany; Capt. Bolesław Orlinski of Poland, Lieut.-Col. Mario Di Bernardi of Italy; Maj. Alois Kubita of Czechoslovakia, and Flight Commander R. L. R. Atcherly of Great Britain. The international team fly in daily formation.

Badger Revealed As Original Miner

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TONOPAH, Nev.—Two men were motoring leisurely along the road skirting the Monte Cristo Hills west of Tonopah, Nev. One was a young geologist fresh from college, the other a grizzled prospector.

A badger dodged out from a clump of sage upon the hillside and scurried across the road.

The prospector made no move to lift the gun he was holding across his knees.

"Why didn't you shoot him?" asked the geologist. The prospector shook his head. "A badger is a miner and some of our biggest mines were discovered by some prospector picking up a chunk of rich rock some badger had kicked out in digging in the side of some hill."

The Jungle Gives Way to Industry

FORD RUBBER PLANTATION IN INTERIOR BRAZIL

Upper Left—Original Staff Houses at Fordlandia in the State of Para. Center Left—Typical Thatched House. Lower Left—View of Jungle From the Amazon River. Upper Right—Power House. Lower Right—Schoolhouse for the Children of Fordlandia.

FORD ERECTS MODERN CITY IN AMAZON VALLEY

Rubber Center in Jungle of Brazil Is Rapidly Taking Form

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Aug. 29—From a wild jungle 600 miles up the Amazon River, an American city is rapidly taking form. This city is to be Fordlandia, the administrative center of Mr. Henry Ford's Brazilian rubber plantations, which cover a 4,500,000-acre concession.

Mr. Ford has received a formal invitation from the Brazilian Government to visit Brazil in the near future. In acknowledging this courtesy, he informed the foreign office that he was awaiting a favorable occasion.

Fordlandia in the State of Para today is teeming with construction activities. Planning for a population of 10,000, American engineers are erecting dormitories, dwellings, laboratories and schools for the future rubber metropolis. Boulevards, gardens, parks, playgrounds, recreation halls and clubhouses are rapidly taking form as well as water and sewer systems.

Ultimately, the purpose is to organize a town government, composed of officials chosen by the workers and residents in free elections, in accordance with Brazilian law, the company maintaining only such supervision as may be required to protect its properties. In fact, the entire project is based on strict adherence to a world-wide Ford policy that the company is as intensely and wholly national within each country as the resources of that country will permit.

Workers Natives

Personnel in the various enterprises, including even high executives wherever possible, are natives of the country in which they are located and there have been established minimum wage scales comparable in every case to the minimum paid by the company in the United States.

Prior to the coming of the Ford enterprise to the Brazilian jungle, the natives pieced out a scanty diet of dried fish, dried meat and farinha meal with great quantities of cachaca. Today the high standard of health among laborers is attributed by the Ford officials in large measure to the rule which prohibits employees from keeping intoxicants in their quarters. Cachaca is a native white rum of high alcoholic content and is described by Americans as being very destructive.

The vast principality being carved out of the jungles, where enough

(Continued on Page 3, Column 5)

Welfare Program of Soviets Extends Incentives for Labor

Press Heaps Scorn on Old Policy of Wage Equality —Overhauling of Standards of Pay Puts Premium on Skill

By W. H. CHAMBERLIN
Staff Correspondent
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Aug. 31—The statement by Mr. Valerian Kuibyshef, who has been in charge of the Soviet Five-Year-Plan, to the effect that with the plan well under way the Government now proposes to devote more attention to the welfare of the workers, affords new proof of the fact that the Soviet is seriously engaged upon the problem of adequate incentives for labor.

A noticeable after-effect of Mr. Joseph Stalin's speech, published early in July, emphasizing the need for more individual stimulus in Soviet economic affairs, has been the tendency in the Soviet press to heap scorn on the idea of equality in wages, or "uravnilovka," as it is contemptuously called. Remarkable feats of sophistry can be performed when the state possesses a complete monopoly of the press.

For some time it has seemed rather amusing to an outside observer to see how the practice of dividing up the produce of a collective farm equally, according to the number of members in each family and without regard to the amount and quality of work, has been denounced as a "kulak tendency."

Dubbed "a Kulak Practice"

As a matter of fact the unfortunate kulaks, or formerly rich peasants, have been barred from the collective farms; but it would seem natural that if a kulak, who was usually a good farmer, should somehow creep into a collective farm, his instinct would be not to share everything equally, but to hold out for a system which would promise greater rewards for individual industry and skill.

In such collective farms as the writer has visited, the clamor for equal division of the harvest emanated from the poorer peasants, who stood to gain under this arrangement, and was opposed by those who were more well-to-do, and consequently, closer to the "kulak" status. However, any stick is perhaps desirable to beat an inconvenient practice; and so equal division of produce, a system which proved detrimental to productivity, is officially dubbed a "kulak practice."

In the same way an interesting article recently contributed to the official Soviet organ by Mr. N. Ossinsky, elaborating on Mr. Stalin's views, characterizes as "petty bourgeois" the demand for equality in wage payments. "Petty bourgeois," it may be noted, is one of the worst words in the Communist vocabulary of abuse. Your genuine Communist, according to Ossinsky, is for such proletarian things as piecework and differential wage rates and entirely against this "petty bourgeois equality."

Analyzed on Marxian Lines

Mr. Ossinsky's article is important, because it analyzes the present Soviet economic course at considerable length and attempts to provide it with philosophic justification, from the Marxist standpoint. According to Mr. Ossinsky, the Soviet Union has not reached the final goal

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

Massachusetts Shows Increase In Employment

Increased employment was reported by a number of Massachusetts industries during July, according to a statement made today by the United States Employment Service through Mr. Walter C. Conry, state director.

An upward trend was noted by several worsted and woolen mills, shoe and allied manufacturing plants, leather tanning and finishing establishments, as well as some furniture factories. A slight gain was reported in the electrical apparatus and supply machinery industries and the textile manufacturing plants.

Employment in the shipbuilding and fishing industries increased, while that in the confectionery factories and rubber goods concerns continued below normal. A number of street-railway and steam-railroad shops were operating on curtailed schedules. More men were reported employed on public works programs, although a surplus of unskilled labor was noted at the close of the month.

Maine Notes Better Employment Situation

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 30 (AP)—A further improvement in the employment situation occurred during July, a report of the United States Employment Service by Mr. Harry T. Burr, State Director, stated today.

Improvement was "particularly noticeable" in the shoe and textile industries, but no upward trend was noted in building.

Curtailed schedules were maintained in plants producing canned goods, finished lumber, wood novelties, bond, book and craft paper, lime and cement; and in the machine and car shops. Farm help, woodsmen, and unskilled labor were fairly well engaged, while newsprint mills continued at near capacity production, and fairly satisfactory schedules obtained in granite quarries and shipyards.

New York Central Reopens Albany Shops

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 31 (AP)—The west Albany shops of the New York Central Railroad, virtually closed since Aug. 14, will reopen with the employment of 1700 men on Sept. 8, the company announced today. Locomotive repair work is mainly responsible for the reopening.

MELLON TO PUT OUT $1,100,000,000 IN U. S. BONDS

$800,000,000 Long Term at 3 P. C., $300,000,000 Notes at 1⅛ P. C.

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31—A total offering of $1,100,000,000 in government securities was announced by the United States Treasury today.

This is the largest transaction of its kind by the Government since the huge war loan offerings. Of the total announced today $800,000,000 is in 3 per cent 20-24-year treasury bonds and $300,000,000 in 1⅛ per cent 12-month certificates of indebtedness.

The treasury bonds will be dated and bear interest from Sept. 15, 1931, and will mature on Sept. 15, 1955.

The certificates of indebtedness will be a single series, TS-1932, and will be for 12 months, dated and bearing interest from Sept. 15, 1931, and will mature on Sept. 15, 1955.

The treasury bonds will be issued both in bearer and registered form, in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1000, $5000, $10,000, and $100,000. The registered bonds will include also the $50,000 denomination. The certificates of indebtedness will be issued in bearer form only, in denominations of $500, $1000, $5000, $10,000 and $100,000, and with coupons payable March 15, 1932 and Sept. 15, 1932.

The certificates of indebtedness will be exempt, both as to principal and interest, from all taxation, except estate and inheritance taxes. The Treasury bonds will be exempt, both as to principal and interest, from all taxation now or hereafter imposed by the United States, any state, or any of the possessions of the United States, or by any local taxing authority, except (a) estate or inheritance taxes and (b) graduated additional income taxes, commonly known as surtaxes, and excess-profits and war-profits taxes now or hereafter imposed by the United States, upon the income or profits of individuals, partnerships, associations or corporations.

The interest on any amount of bonds and certificates—but not including any certificates of indebtedness issued after June 17, 1929, because they were on that date made exempt from all taxation except estate and inheritance taxes—authorized by the act approved Sept. 24, 1917, as amended, the principal of which does not exceed in the aggregate $5000, owned by any individual, partnership, association or corporation, shall be exempt from the taxes provided for in said clause (b) above.

The $1,100,000,000 from the flotation will be used, first, to retire certificates totalling $764,287,000, reaching maturity on Sept. 15, and second, to pay interest, totalling about $30,000,000, due on Sept. 15. That will leave about $400,000,000 balance in the Treasury.

'Graf' Over Atlantic On Way to Brazil

FRIEDRICHSHAFEN, Ger., Aug. 31 (AP)—The Zeppelin works here received a radio message from the Graf Zeppelin at 7 a. m. (1 a. m., E. S. T.) today saying the dirigible passed over the Canary Islands at 1:26 a. m., G. M. T. (8:26 p. m., E. S. T., Sunday), and was proceeding toward the Cape Verde Islands on her way to Brazil. The weather was fair.

The Graf Zeppelin left Saturday at 9:36 p. m. (4:36 p. m., E. S. T.) for a nonstop voyage to Pernambuco, Brazil.

WORLD UNION MOVES SHIFT TO GENEVA

Political Negotiations of Far-Reaching Import Up for Consideration

FRANCE EVIDENTLY AT HUB OF WHEEL

European Economic Reports Augment Documents of London and Basel

By ERWIN D. CANHAM
Staff Correspondent
By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Aug. 31—Interest of the world shifted to Geneva today when the statesmen from the all-European countries, including the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, gathered for the "coördination committee" which ushers in the sessions of European Union and the League of Nations Council and Assembly.

Two trends were perceptible which probably will govern events of the next month here. On the one hand certain key statesmen are interested in pursuing political negotiations which are part of the swiftly moving panorama of politics previously apparent in Austro-German customs union, Franco-German rapprochement talks, the negotiations for the Franco-Russian nonaggression pact, and even the efforts toward the Franco-Italian naval agreement.

On the other hand the European Union committee received today two lengthy reports going to the bottom of the world's economic problems from the special viewpoint of Geneva, and constituting an important corollary to the work of the recent London conference and Basel experts.

The opening meeting was brief and formal. But its document as furnished by these two reports and its atmosphere as produced by the political talk which is already buzzing everywhere here made it an important day.

In surveying the political negotiations which are expected to be furthered during the coming weeks of contact here, it is immediately obvious that France stands at the hub of the wheel carrying on interlocked bargaining with several other powers.

Preparation for the meeting of Franco-German Prime Ministers in Berlin at the end of September is naturally of the greatest importance. M. André François-Poncet and M. Pierre Etienne Flandin are here to confer with Dr. Julius Curtius and Herr Carl Melchior, German banker, who headed the group at Basel.

These negotiators have the task of carrying out the advice given to them by the London conference and Basel experts—namely to achieve Franco-German mutual understanding which alone can be the basis for permanent European recovery.

Other Irons in Fire

But France has other irons in the fire at the Geneva meetings. It was learned on confidential authority that the Prime Minister, M. Pierre Laval, had sent a highly cordial message to Signor Benito Mussolini, Italian Premier, a few days ago and received an equally friendly reply in order to pave the way for a naval agreement which came so close to consumation last March.

But the French policy does not even end with this. Mr. Maxim Litvinoff, Soviet Commissar for Foreign Affairs, is naturally here for the European Union meeting, and is prepared to discuss the Franco-Russian nonagression pact which well-informed observers insist has already been initialled by both powers.

To lend further weight to this situation Mr. August Zaleski, Polish Foreign Minister, announces his country, too, is negotiating a similar pact with Moscow.

Mazelike though this tangle of political cross curents may seem, there is one path which leads straight through. It is the fixed aim of the French foreign policy to curb and nullify efforts of so-called revisionary powers to upset the Treaty of Versailles.

Union's Economic Phases Emphasized in Germany

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Aug. 31—Transference of the Austro-German customs pact issue from the juridical to the economic sphere is being seriously considered in governmental circles here, it is learned.

The World Court's judgment on the question is due shortly, and a Foreign Office spokesman indicates the court may refrain from giving a clear-cut decision. It may declare, instead, he said, that the problem cannot be judged purely on a juridical basis, and may ask for expert economic assistance in finding a solution.

This would enable transference of the whole question to the European economic committee which is now sitting at Geneva. It would then become possible for the Austro-German scheme to be included in a multilateral plan for reduction of tariffs. Thus the proposed customs union would be removed from the unwelcome diplomatic limelight which has pursued it ever since it was first announced.

It is certain neither Austria nor Germany wants conflict with France over the matter at this juncture. Nor is it believed here that France wants one either. Moreover, Wilhelmstrasse is wholeheartedly on the side of those who want world-wide reduction in tariffs.

Wild Animals in South African Park Appeal for Friendship of Tourists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, S. Af.—"We, the wild animals of Kruger National Park, appeal for your sympathy and friendship. You have been our bitter enemies for so long that it takes time to make us understand that a new and happier era has begun for us. Do not betray our trust in you."

This footnote appears at the end of a table of "don'ts" issued in pamphlet form to visitors to the Kruger National Park, its growing popularity having made it necessary to issue regulations or hints for the benefit of such visitors.

Following are some of the "Don'ts":

"Don't get alarmed if lions stand and stare at your car. They have probably not seen one before and are naturally overwhelmed with astonishment. They don't mean any harm and in fact are looking at your car and not at you. The lion's nose tells him at once that a car is not good to eat and only smells of petrol, and he has not realized that human beings are inside; if he did he would run away.

"If you find lions standing or lying in the middle of the road in front of you, it is not necessary to do more than slow down; when you get close they will get up and move to the side out of your way."

GERMANY IRKED BY NEW MOVES FOR NEUTRALITY

Negotiations of Russians With Paris and Warsaw Held as Restraint

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Aug. 31—Germans are disturbed by reports of Franco-Polish-Russian negotiations for conclusion of nonaggression pacts. The denial of any negotiations to this effect between Moscow and Warsaw which was made here by Mr. Maxim Litvinoff, Soviet Foreign Minister, to the press on his way to Geneva, has quieted Germany, at least with regard to Poland.

Mr. Litvinoff admitted that Moscow had proposed to Poland a pact of this kind in 1926, but Poland made conditions unacceptable to Moscow and thus, in his opinion, these parleys were broken off in the following year.

Further Conditions Proposed

All that Poland has now done, Mr. Litvinoff continued, was to submit the same old conditions, to which further conditions had been added.

The crux of the situation, it is held here, is that Poland wants this nonaggression pact to be concluded between all eastern states and Russia, to which Moscow objects on account of its differences with Rumania over Bessarabia.

Signatories of the Kellogg Pact, such as Poland, should not attach conditions to a nonaggression pact Mr. Litvinoff declared.

While thus Germany has been quieted so far as Poland is concerned, there still remains the question of a nonaggression pact between Paris and Moscow.

Test of Capitalistic System

Few things would be of greater importance for world peace than this pact, Mr. Litvinoff said. He continued somewhat menacingly that the world's crisis should impel all nations to come to terms with Moscow, which would regard such nonaggression pacts as a test of whether the capitalistic system wants to maintain peaceful economic conditions with Soviet Russia.

Negotiations between Paris and Moscow commenced at a time when Germany's attention was riveted on straightening its internal difficulties.

While the Government is making a brave show of appearing calm, many believe that it is harboring no few misgivings under its unruffled exterior.

A glance into the German press certainly proves that the nation is feeling most uneasy about developments in the East.

Soviet Russia has always been considered here as the trump card in Germany's fight against the Versailles Treaty. Its pressure on Poland weakened that country and by keeping on good terms with Moscow Berlin could view Russia as a welcome counterbalance to what is described here as France's intentions to keep Germany encircled.

Philadelphia Plans Patrols for Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 31—The safety patrol system will be reinstated in the schools of this city at the beginning of the fall term Sept. 9, according to Dr. Edwin W. Adams, associate superintendent of schools here, and about 3500 school children will thus be enrolled in the organization intended to avoid mishaps.

"A comprehensive plan for such a system has been drawn up by Mr. Grover W. Mueller, director of the division of physical and health education," Dr. Adams said, "and will be operated under the direction of Mr. Philip G. Lewis, supervisor of safety patrols, assisted by other supervisors of the division."

The safety patrol system was organized in 1924 and carried on successfully until 1929, at which time the solicitor for the Board of Education ruled that, should a child be injured while performing safety patrol duty, the Board of Education would be responsible. The system was then abandoned. Because of a recent change in the school code by the Legislature, this liability no longer holds.

Alien Workers To Be Released

More than 1000 inspections have been made since March in an effort to enforce the law regarding the employment of aliens on state road contracts, it was announced today by E. Leroy Sweetser, Commissioner of Labor and Industry.

Commenting on the letters received from Gov. Joseph B. Ely directing that every effort be made to investigate and prosecute cases where aliens have been employed when citizens were in need of work, Mr. Sweetser said that because of the existing unemployment conditions the efforts of his department will be redoubled.

"Any man in need of work can get work with a contractor if he will call to our attention the fact that an alien is being employed," Mr. Sweetser said. "In addition, selectmen or other municipal officials can secure work for citizens unemployed if they will call to our attention instances where aliens are being employed."

Rail and Business Heads Differ On Efficacy of Rates Increase

Transportation Men Insist on Right to Earn Fair Return on Investment, but Industry Thinks Rise Would Defeat Own Purpose

The proposed 15 per cent increase in railroad freight rates for which a committee of railroad presidents recently petitioned the United States Interstate Commerce Commission has aroused widespread discussion both for and against a plan which railroad managers believe offers a reasonable solution of the situation confronting them today as a result of a general falling-off in railroad freight earnings. In order to present both sides of the question, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is publishing the following articles, one of which presents the viewpoint of the shippers who are opposed to the proposed increase, and the other, which supports the opinions of railroad managers.

Railroads Insist On Right to Fair Return On Capital Invested

By E. G. BUCKLAND

Chairman of the Board of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad

The managers of the railroads of the United States are asking the Interstate Commerce Commission to let them use the right which the Constitution and the authority which the law gives them to increase freight rates.

Every kind of business in the United States has the right under the Constitution to earn, if it can, a fair return upon the reasonable value of the property necessarily used in carrying on the business. The manager of such business has the right to fix the price of his product at what in his judgment will bring this fair return. He does not always succeed. He may fix his price too high to attract trade or too low to make a profit. That is the manager's affair. No court would ordinarily tolerate any interference with the exercise of this discretion.

The railroads are no different in this respect from any other business. Though affected with a public interest, they are privately owned and their owners are entitled to the same protection under the Constitution as are all other citizens.

Moreover, in the case of the railroads the commission is charged with the duty of initiating rates which will give this fair return to the railroads as a whole or in such groups as may for that purpose be constituted by the commission.

Not Earning a Fair Return

Now the railroads are not earning that fair return, nor have they earned it since the end of federal control, on March 1, 1920, when after 26 months of government operation the railroads were restored to their owners. The rate of 5¾ per cent fixed by the commission as a fair return has never been earned. The commission has never given the railroad managers the liberty to make rates to bring 5¾ per cent return. For 1930 the rate of return fell to 3.54 per cent. Currently it is still lower—less than 2½ per cent. Some railroads are earning little more than their bond interest, rentals and other fixed charges necessary to keep them solvent.

The managers of these railroads are justly proud of the 10-year record since federal control. In 1921 for every $100 earned from railroad operation, they spent $82.80 for upkeep of property and performing transportation. Since 1921 they have progressively been doing a better job at lower cost, until in 1929 these managers had bettered the 1921 record by $10.04 per $100. In that year for every $100 earned there was only $71.76 spent for operation as compared with $82.80 in 1921, as before stated.

These savings were made, not by "skinning" the property; far from it: an average of $750,000,000 per year has been spent for additions and improvements during the years 1921-1930, inclusive. Even during the depression of 1930 nearly $596,000,000 was so spent in response to President Hoover's request that the normal program be carried out.

These savings were made by improved operation, longer trains, more powerful locomotives, gravity freight yards, and faster time. Never before have shippers and passengers received such satisfactory service. This is their testimony. The effect of such dependable freight service has done away with the carrying of large stocks of merchandise. So, when the depression came in October, 1929, there were few frozen mercantile credits and almost no unsalable stocks of goods.

Can Rest Secure on Records

Upon this record of increased efficiency in transportation, of generous expenditure in upkeep, additions and improvements, these railroad managers may confidently rely. In all fairness are they not deserving of full public confidence? Are not they the best judges of what will promote the traffic on their respective lines? Do not they realize, as no commission can, that their salvation is dependent upon the salvation of the industries which they serve?

Assume the worst that could happen, that in some instances specific rates might be made which would afterward be found to be unreasonable, those who would suffer from such unreasonable rates would have ample remedy against responsible carriers—a remedy made retroactive and carrying interest to compensate completely the complainant if his claim were well founded. Does not this justify the managers of these railroads in asking the commission not to interfere or to suspend the proposed increase?

If the managers of any private industry should ask the foregoing questions, the answers would be obvious. Why should the railroads receive different treatment?

In the emergency that confronts them, the railways feel that they should be left free, the same as practically all business, to fix their rates so that they can earn a fair return upon their investment; that upon their record for economy and efficiency they are entitled to the confidence of shippers; and that they are intelligent enough to make their rates such as will promote rather than drive away traffic.

New England Industry Sees Danger of Rates Rise Hurting Business

By CHARLES H. JONES

President of the Commonwealth Shoe & Leather Company

The business of New England requires the very best possible railroad service, and we know that we cannot obtain this unless the railroads are reasonably prosperous. Carloadings have fallen so severely during the past 18 months that railroad earnings have suffered, and in some cases have vanished. The business men of New England are generally willing to coöperate in whatever measures seem necessary and best to correct this situation.

There are some who protest against any increase in rates on the basis that the railroad business is suffering no worse than other lines of industry, and these other lines have to find their way out of their troubles without Government aid, and why should not the railroads do the same? Obviously, this point of view is based on a lack of understanding of the railroads' dilemma.

The Government has taken away their right to make their own rates, and has taken away their right to adjust the wages of their employees. Consequently, the Government is under obligation to see that their income and expense are so adjusted as to leave, with proper management, a reasonable margin. This is not altogether for the benefit of the roads themselves, but for the benefit of the territory and the industries which they serve as well.

There is a very definitely expressed opinion that a material increase in rates will not produce a greatly increased revenue. The tendency of all commodities has been sharply downward for some time. A freight rate increase would tend to check this decline, and it would not be at all surprising if increased rates cut off so much business that the railroad earnings would show no improvement.

Leaves It Up to I. C. C.

We in New England have no sufficient basis for judgment on this point. It must be left to the Interstate Commerce Commission whose view is much broader, and which is obtaining evidence and suggestions from all parts of the country. It seems to me there can be little doubt about the proper attitude of New England in regard to this proposal.

If the Interstate Commerce Commission finds that an increase in rates will help the carriers sufficiently to tide over the present depression, an increase should be granted; this not alone for the sake of the roads themselves, but for the sake of restoring one important industry and the favorable influence that it would have in the restoration of other and kindred lines of business. But the increase when granted, should not be such an increase as the railroads have asked for.

New England industry is in no condition to stand another percentage increase. When the Transportation Act was passed, the Interstate Commerce Commission was instructed when making rates to preserve as fully as possible competition, and not to disturb existing relationships. The idea was, of course, that industry had been built up on the basis of rates then existing, and while rates must necessarily go up or down as conditions required, the established relationships should not be disturbed.

Beginning with 5 per cent in 1915, a series of percentage increases were made which resulted, in 1920, in a total of 35 per cent increase over the rates current in 1910. It will be easily understood that 35 per cent of a $1 rate amounts to just half of 35 per cent of a $2 rate. New England rates are uniformly higher to the areas of distribution than the rates from mid-western points. In other words, New England will be found in the $2 class and our competitors in the $1 class.

Tribute to Industry

In the years when these advances were made, New England industry was very active and very prosperous, and I think it was not until the collapse of 1920 occurred that New England shippers fully realized the predicament in which they had been placed. A reduction of 10 per cent was secured in 1922, and it is on the resulting basis that we have undertaken to operate since that time.

That New England industry has not suffered more, and that we are still on a competitive basis with many producers whose geographical location is more favorable, is the finest tribute that I know of to the skill and efficiency of New England manufacturers.

I think every shipper and every trade body in New England should let the I. C. C. know that we will not willingly submit to any further percentage increases. If 5 cents per 100 is found necessary to restore a reasonable rate of railroad earnings, let the 5 cents per 100 be added equally to all rates in all territory, and it seems clear to me that whatever rates may be established, should be established for a temporary period, from one to three years, and during that period, New England should move to secure, if possible, a restoration of the old relationships of rates between New England and the principal distributing centers throughout the country.

A Choral Consolidation

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York

CONSOLIDATION of the interests of the singing societies of the United States is the object, broadly put, of the Choral Alliance, the affairs of which Mrs. William Arms Fisher has in hand. For the method of consolidation and unification seems to be the one that people, these days, most favor, just the same when the problem is artistic as when commercial. Indeed, every artistic problem has its commercial side; and perhaps the chief point of the choral question is how the concerts of singing societies may be made to pay, or at any rate not run into extraordinary deficits.

If, now, the energies of all the communities, east, west, north and south, that have oratorio societies, madrigal choirs and glee clubs are to be consolidated and unified, somebody must do a little organizing. Mrs. Fisher, aware of the situation, began a while ago to look over the choral field and to consider what persons would be the most influential to serve on committees, whether in an active or an honorary capacity. Nor was she a long time shaping the project completely, setting forth her arrangements in pamphlet and folder and giving them to the press for general publication.

Committees! It seems as though they can accomplish anything desired in music, if they are formed on an accepted plan and directed according to tried rules. As for committees that are instituted for the execution of national enterprises, their membership is rather invariable. They are like the concert repertory. No matter what new cause is to be promoted, the same names stand in the list of officers as before. So, when the new season comes round, the same titles will constitute our programs as last year.

Argument From Committee

By argument from committee, the Choral Alliance is an assured success. It could not fail, sponsored by men and women who have helped make so many other things go. How could it fail anyway, being based on the altogether common sense notion that people like to listen to the interpretation of choruses? As a matter of fact, it is succeeding already, and has been succeeding before it had official existence. For Mrs. Fisher but lends modern constitution and vitalization to a movement which is as well established and as thriving as anything that could be mentioned in the whole social scheme of the times.

America is singing, doubt we not, in its heart if not with its general voice. But if there resides some special value in our having our singing organized, coödinated, systemnatized or what-not, come on, let it be so! While the interests of music as an external attraction are being brought into unity by the concert managers, why should not the interests of music as a type of community self-expression also be cared for in a large and inclusive way? What means business for the international showman and his virtuoso of the voice, violin or piano, should mean the same for local getters-up of entertainment and their groups of oratorio performers, madrigalists, gleemen and gleewomen.

No one will be likely to assume that the men and women appointed to Mrs. Fisher's committees will put actual labor, all of them, upon the routine of the Choral Alliance. They may be supposed to do enough when they consent to associate themselves with great undertakings, or significant realities, as the case may be; and yet one here and there will no doubt exert himself to help matters along financially. For organization of artistic affairs usually implies appeal for funds; and to see your name illustriously surrounded, in its proper alphabetical place, must in itself be a more or less irresistible appeal.

The Right Names

In names, Mrs. Fisher has great confidence, to judge by the way she speaks of her honorary officers. Certain of them undoubtedly possess a value, too, like that of highly reputed trade marks. To have the right ones, correctly assigned to vice-presidencies and advisory board positions, means the difference between a scheme that merely finds itself written down on paper and one that moves through to realization.

Well and good and yet, Mrs. Fisher's real reliance is less in men and women, whose names are widely known than in those who are unnoised and nameless. For music does not, so far as anyone can prove, proceed from persons who are socially, or even artistically, distinguished. In truth, it can scarcely be shown to proceed at all. More likely, a fair study of the question would make out that instead of proceeding, it is induced. Certainly choral song exists in the heart and hearing of the people who constitute oratorio, madrigal and glee audiences, as much as in the technical powers of sopranos, altos, tenors and basses who occupy concert hall platforms, and far more than in contributed or underwritten funds, desirable as those are. Vocal harmony cannot be wrapped up in a package and presented as a gift and a surprise. It is not a palpable object that can be passed around. It is a fulfillment of something imagined. As it strikes our inner ear today, so, come next winter, it will be interested to us.

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Monitor News on Air Daily From WHDH

AROUND the world of news in 15 minutes is featured by The Christian Science Monitor in its daily broadcast from Station WHDH (361 meters-830 kilocycles). This program, entitled "The Monitor Views the News," is given each week day at 6:30 p. m. (E. D. S. T.)

SOVIETS STRESS LABOR'S WELFARE IN NEW POLICY

(Continued from Page 1)

of communism, where the slogan will be: "From each according to his capacities; to each according to his needs." It is rather in the preliminary stage of socialism where payment according to labor is the proper practice.

Mr. Ossinsky makes the indisputable observation that the rationing system, introduced for most foodstuffs and many manufactured goods, has tended to weaken if not destroy the incentive of higher wages, because skilled and unskilled workers were entitled to buy the same quantities on their ration cards.

His article hints, without directly stating, that free sale of goods may to an increasing degree supplant rationing in the future. In this case, of course, differential wages would begin to acquire much more significance, and the unskilled worker would gain more incentive to improve his professional craftsmanship.

The existing wage-scales in Soviet industries are being thoroughly overhauled, with a view to their more complete revision. This revision will pursue several objectives.

In Different Categories

First of all there will be a substantial stiffening in the difference between the rates paid to the more skilled and to the less skilled categories of workers. Secondly, workers in the strategically important coal and metal industries will be placed in a more advantageous position, in relation to workers in other industries, than is the case at present. Finally, there will be an effort to insure, through new arrangements with the coöperative stores, that the reward of skill and industry will be expressed not only in rubles but in more tangible things, such as foodstuffs and goods.

In short, the tendency, partly, no doubt, involuntary, to level the whole population down to a meager but relatively equalized living standard is passing away. To raise evenly and equally the living standard of 160,000,000 people is a slow and arduous, perhaps an impossible, task. The new tendency is to raise swiftly and perceptibly the standard of living of those classes whose collaboration is most important for improved production: engineers and specialists, skilled workers, the managers and more promising workers in the collective farms. It is felt that the general living conditions of the country will improve faster in this way than would be the case if there were an effort to push up the whole weighty mass of the 160,000,000 simultaneously and equally.

Avoidance of Capitalism

It is misleading and incorrect to call this new policy a return to capitalism, because one very essential feature in capitalism as it is known and practiced, namely, the private ownership and operation of industrial and commercial enterprises for individual profit, is practically wiped out in Russia today, nor is there any probability of its restoration.

One might see in the Soviet economic system at its present stage a form of state capitalism, although here again one must make the reservation that it is capitalism without the former capitalists. The former propertied classes in Russia have been ruthlessly smashed and reduced to a state of political and economic impotence.

Control of the vast and complicated machine of state capitalism rests in the hands of a party whose ultimate goal is Communism, which recruits most of its rank-and-file from the industrial working class, while its leadership is in the hands partly of former workers, partly of persons of varied class origin who somehow rose to the crest of the revolutionary wave.

However, if there has been no return to private capitalism there certainly has been a retreat, probably long and possibly permanent, from the Utopian dream of complete material equality.

Ford's Rubber Center in Brazil Developing Into American City

(Continued from Page 1)

rubber eventually will be produced to supply the entire world, has received complete and final federal approval, according to motor company officials here. This announcement comes after months of rumors, one of which was that the concession had been taken away from the Ford company.

Following labor disturbances and other setbacks which seemed to arise, not on the concession, but in outside villages where disturbers had assembled, Provisional President Vargas sent Capt. Magal Haes Barata, interventor of the State of Para, to investigate. The result was that the Prefect of Aveiros, the adjoining town where labor and other disturbances seemed to center, was deposed, along with his retinue of officials. Captain Barata reported that Aveiros was a "den of vice, drinking and gambling in which the village officials were financially interested."

President Lauds Ford

The seat of the trouble having been found, Captain Barata gave a glowing account to his superior of the great enterprise that was under way, the result being that the Provisional President, in official documents, lauded the Ford plans, and proclaimed that "every effort should be made to coöperate with the company toward the end of encouraging even more development of the abandoned and waste lands by other American capital."

The Government, as an evidence of its sincerity in the respect, has waived all duties on the great shiploads of mills and equipment that are being sent in to clear and develop the jungles. More than 3000 acres of the Ford concession have already been cleared.

Five years ago, when Mr. Ford announced that he would grow Para plantation rubber in its native habitat, the Amazon Valley, there were smiles and shrugs of the shoulder. But it has been done. The jungle has been pushed back 1000 acres a year, the tangled, towering mass of vegetation has given way to orderly rows of rubber trees and a new rubber capital of the world only 3600 miles from New York is rapidly taking form.

Trees Grow Wild

There are still memories of the commanding position Brazil once held in the rubber industry and of the debacle of 1910. For 100 years the Province of Para had been the chief source of the world's rubber supply. In 1908 the high tide was reached. Those were boom days. Money flowed like water in the cities of Para and Manaos, the latter, 865 miles up the Amazon on the Rio Negro, achieving world fame as the Paris of the West, because of its pomp and gayety.

The heaviest rubber-bearing tree in the world, the hevea brasiliensis, grew, and still grows, wild, waiting for the "caboclos," laborers who skirted the jungle fringes along the rivers, to gather the latex by smoking it and preparing balls, slabs or scraps for export. Such a haphazard industry was doomed to failure. One of the underlying factors had its beginning years before when an Englishman, Mr. Henry Wickham, later knighted for his feat, succeeded in securing some hevea brasiliensis seeds for experimentation in Kew Gardens.

The crash came in 1910 when, as a result of these experiments, there suddenly appeared in the New York market clean, evenly graded, cheaper Para rubber from the English and Dutch plantations in Malayasia, 13,000 miles from New York.

Thus, on the ruins of the Brazilian industry was built a monopoly of the world rubber market, unquestioned until 1927 when Mr. Ford began to plant and cultivate rubber trees on the Tapajos River, a tributary to the Amazon. It has never been suggested that all of the Ford acreage, when finally cleared, will be planted exclusively to rubber trees—such a plantation of hevea brasiliensis growing in their native soil would supply many times the amount of rubber consumed by the entire world.

Every acre surveyed is ideal for the production of other marketable commodities such as numerous varieties of oil and edible nuts, tropical hardwoods, fibers, fruits, cocoa, high-grade cotton, rice, beans, sugar and the useful mandioca, from which the natives secure tapioca as well as their own national food, farinha meal.

Boa Vista, the highest point in the 75-mile water front of the Ford plantation, was selected for the project's headquarters, and, while engineers planned the modern town which is rising on the site, natives cleared the jungle. As the jungle receded before the machete and torch, roads and streets were laid out, a railroad was built, and a sawmill freighted, knockdown from Dearborn, turned the trees felled by the clearing squads into lumber for temporary quarters, shops and docks. Now these structures are giving way to the modern, permanent and attractive buildings.

BUENOS AIRES TO ISSUE BOND

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Aug. 31 (By U. P.)—The Provisional Government, it was reported Saturday, soon will authorize the municipality of Buenos Aires to float a 10,000,000 peso ($2,800,000) bond issue for city improvements.

A CLEAN PLACE TO EAT

Waldorf

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Tonight's Supper Blue Plate

2 Fried Pork Chops
Cole Slaw Potatoes
Rolls and Butter
35c

Good, clean, wholesome food is essential. Waldorf Restaurants serve the best that can be bought, and it is prepared with extreme care in appetizingly clean kitchens and, because we serve over 150,000 patrons each day, we get quantity price concessions which are reflected in the low cost to you of Waldorf quality meals.

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Farm Board Gets Proposed Plan To Cut Cotton Yield

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (AP)—Reduction of the 1932 cotton acreage by at least 50 per cent was named yesterday by Senator Walter F. George (D.), of Georgia, as one of the primary conditions of relief plans laid before the Farm Board in conferences here by him and other Southern Senators.

The Georgia Democrat, who left the capital last night for his home State, said he had urged the Farm Board to reach a decision promptly "and to adopt any reasonable plan which it is in a position to execute."

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 31 (AP)—Mr. U. Benton Blalock of Raleigh, president of the American Cotton Coöperative Association, said Saturday, "Any plan to absolutely prohibit the planting of cotton in the South next year is unwise."

COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 31 (AP)—South Carolina farmers Saturday expressed themselves overwhelmingly in favor of Governor Blackwood's proposal to call a special session of the Legislature to prohibit cotton production in 1932.

Tokyo Officially Greets Lindberghs

TOKYO, Aug. 31 (AP) — Tokyo officially received Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh yesterday.

After being entertained by the American Association at the Imperial Hotel, the Lindberghs entered the gaily bedecked automobile of Mayor Nagata and were driven to Hibiya Park. There 6000 men and women arose with shouts of "banzai" to greet the vacationists.

At the Park Auditorium, Mayor Nagata welcomed Colonel Lindbergh and his wife "not only in the name of Tokyo, but also in the name of the 90,000,000 people of Japan."

Responding, Colonel Lindbergh thanked the Government and city for all that had been done in their behalf and added that he and Mrs. Lindbergh were "looking forward to the time when you will be visiting us in America via airplanes, as we came to visit you in Japan."

Following the reception, the Lindberghs were dinner guests at the home of Baron Hachiremon Mitsui. Portraits of the fliers and other guests were sketched by Ryushi Kawabada, one of Japan's best known artists.

During a courtesy call on the Canadian legation here yesterday Colonel Lindbergh attributed his successful flight across the wilds of the Northwest Territories largely to the coöperation of Canadians.

Peru Modifies Electoral Law

LIMA, Peru., Aug. 31 (By U. P.)—With the presidential and congressional elections only six weeks off the Provisional Government of Dr. David Samanez Ocampo issued a decree Saturday radically modifying the country's new electoral law.

As modified the country will be divided into electoral districts by departments instead of provinces. Each department will elect a fixed number of congressional representatives according to the population.

Should the leading presidential candidate fail to gain more than 25 per cent of the total vote the newly elected congress will select the President.

Economist Finds Way to Socialism Eased by America's Great Mergers

NEW YORK, Aug. 31 (AP)—Dr. Harry W. Laidler, executive director of the League for Industrial Democracy, in a book to be published today, declared the United States has just passed through the most extensive period of concentration in its history.

As the result, Dr. Laidler states, 7000 mining and manufacturing firms alone merged between 1919 and 1928, one corporate system controls three-fourths of the telephones, another the same proportion of telegraph business and still another dominates the field of radio.

A few great holding companies and investment trusts, the economist asserts, now dominate the electrical field and one corporation owns more than half the country's iron resources. Another, he says, controls more than 90 per cent of the world's nickel resources; four great concerns rule the major portion of the country's copper, and eight, closely allied with the railroads, own about 80 per cent of the nation's coal.

Other giant forces in industry he lists as:

United States Steel and Bethlehem, 52 per cent of the steel capacity.

Henry Ford, 40 per cent of the automobile production of 1930, and General Motors, 30 per cent.

In food packing, Dr. Laidler declares two companies handle more than 50 per cent of meat in interstate commerce.

One per cent of the country's banks hold resources equal to the other 99 per cent.

Dr. Laidler asserts society is being forced increasingly to the alternatives of public regulation or public ownership.

He concludes that if and when the nation decides to socialize industry it will "find it easier to socialize a few great units . . . than to transfer to public ownership and operation hundreds of thousands of small concerns."

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Tuesday; not much change in temperature; gentle to moderate northwest to west winds.

Massachusetts and Rhode Island: Partly cloudy tonight and Tuesday; not much change in temperature.

Maine: Fair tonight and Tuesday; not much change in temperature.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair tonight and Tuesday; warmer Tuesday.

Atlantic coast, north of Sandy Hook: Moderate west winds and partly overcast weather tonight and Tuesday.

Weather Outlook for the Week: For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Local rains beginning of week over north portion, otherwise fair until about Friday, when scattered showers are indicated; cool first half, warmer latter half.

Official Temperatures

(Standard time, 75th meridian)

	8 a.m. Aug. 31	Max. Aug. 29		8 a.m. Aug. 31	Max. Aug. 30
Atlantic City	70	82	Nantucket	70	78
Bismarck	56	78	New Orleans	78	90
Boston	64	82	New York	68	78
Buffalo	56	68	Norfolk	74	90
Calgary	40		North Platte	60	90
Charleston	76	84	Philadelphia	68	82
Chicago	60	66	Phoenix, Ariz.	72	92
Cincinnati	64	80	Pittsburgh	56	84
Denver	64	88	Portland, Me.	60	74
Eastport, Me.	54	64	Raleigh	72	86
Hatteras	72	80	St. Louis	68	88
Helena, Mont.	50	82	St. Paul	58	72
Huron, S. D.	60	80	Salt Lake City	62	78
Jacksonville	72	88	San Francisco	52	70
Kansas City	72	88	Santa Fe, N.M.	64	92
Key West	84	90	Seattle	52	70
Los Angeles	62	86	Tampa	78	90
Memphis	72	88	Washington	68	84
Miami, Fla.	80	88	Wichita, Kan.	74	90
Montreal	56	74	Williston, N.D.	50	82

High Tides at Boston

Monday 1:45 a. m., 2:06 p. m.
Height of tides 9.3 feet, 9.5 feet.

Light all vehicles at 7:31 p. m.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One Year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Annual Boston Park Department circus, Boston Common, 8:15.

Hotel Statler: Dinner, American Express Company, Lloyd Tour No. 5, main dining room.

Salem: Special night with dancing and entertainment, benefit Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, North Shore Garden.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Stage Struck," German Film. Continuous.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Appalachian Mountain Club: Rowe's Wharf, 5:20 p. m., for Nantasket trip.

Children's Museum of Boston: Motion pictures of canyons, geysers, lakes and wild life, Yellowstone Park, lecture hall, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain, 2.

Gardner Museum: Opening day of winter season; Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, 10 to 4, Sundays, 1 to 4.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: European Rooms, Mrs. Sayward, 11.

Hotel Statler: Breakfast and luncheon, American Express Company, Lloyd Tour No. 5, main dining room.

Boston Kiwanis Club: Meeting, address, "What Russia Did in Hankow," by Dr. Paul Wakefield, Boston City Club, 14 Somerset Street, 12:15.

Current Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open weekdays, except Mondays, from 10 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions. Modern French paintings lent by John T. Spaulding; loan exhibition of water colors by Winslow Homer; early Italian engravings; nineteenth century landscapes and seascapes; bookplates by Sidney Lawton Smith; British mezzotint portraits; chiaroscuro woodcuts; stencil designs by Thomas A. Fox.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Exhibitions of prints by great masters from the fifteenth to the nineteenth centuries, including works of Mantegna, Dürer, Rembrandt, Whistler, Meryon and Daumier. English water colors of the early nineteenth century, including examples by Turner and Ruskin. French drawings.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Closed during the month of August. Will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 1, on usual schedule: Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission fee 25 cents; Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free. Closed on national holidays.

Boston Public Library, Copley Square—In the Treasure Room, material illustrating the history of bookmaking. Through the summer.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays and holidays, 1:30 to 5. Mexican exhibit of individual examples of Aztec pottery, basketry, decorated gourds, tiles, leatherwork, marble ornaments, spoons; also individual figurines, miniature sombreros. Through the next fortnight.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—General summer exhibition.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—General summer exhibition.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Summer exhibit of paintings, miniatures, sculpture and etchings.

Society of Arts and Crafts, 9 Park Street—Photographs, etchings and lithographs by members. Through Sept. 5.

Goodspeed's Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—General summer exhibition.

Scherwee Studios, 665 Boylston Street—Etchings and dryprints by Frank W. Benson, Edmund Blampied, Arthur Briscoe and others. Through September.

The Print Corner, Hingham Center—Fourth annual review of recent work by regular contributors. Through Sept. 12.

MEXICO POSTPONES SPECIAL TRADE TAX

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 31 (By U. P.)—The Federation of Chambers of Commerce, in a circular to members, Saturday, said the Treasury Department had promised to postpone for 15 days the collection of the special 1 per cent tax on 1930 business turnover. The tax was imposed in a recent presidential decree in the hope of meeting the deficit in this year's budget.

The circular expressed the hope that the tax might yet be modified in favor of business houses which have proposed several alternative measures.

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WELFARE CHIEF NAMED FOR NEW RELIEF AGENCY

Frank Bane Asked to Coordinate Activities of National Organizations

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 — Mr. Frank Bane, public welfare commissioner of Virginia, has been asked to take charge of the welfare activities of the newly organized President's Organization for Unemployment Relief, it has been learned here. Mr. Bane, who was formerly a southern field representative for the President's Emergency Committee for Employment, which Col. Arthur Woods directed, is expected to accept the offer sometime this week.

The welfare activities of the new organization will consist largely in coördinating efforts in campaigns being carried on by national welfare agencies. Mr. Bane is well known among social welfare workers of the country as an enthusiastic worker.

A campaign initiated by the old unemployment committee and turned over to the new committee to keep young people in school this winter and thus out of competition with older, unemployed men and women will be carried into the homes of the country by radio, according to announcement here. Four outstanding leaders, representing labor, industry, education and the government, will speak during the series of broadcasts which will begin Sept. 2. The speakers will be Mr. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, Mr. Willis A. Sutton, past president of the National Education Association; Mr. William J. Cooper, United States commissioner of education, and Mr. Morris Leeds, president of Leeds & Northrup Company of Philadelphia. They will talk on consecutive days.

A report compiled by the children's bureau of the Department of Labor shows that despite the decrease in employment opportunities, more than 103,000 children, 14 and 15 years of age, received first employment certificates to leave school for work last year. These filled jobs which might have been given to older persons in need of work, it was pointed out.

"The seriousness of this termination of schooling," bureau officials declared, "is indicated by the fact that in five states and 30 cities in other states less than 60 per cent had completed the eighth grade, and in four states and 11 cities from 30 to 71 per cent had completed no higher grade than the sixth."

The stabilization program developed by the California State Chamber of Commerce was said by Mr. Croxton today to be sound and practical, judging from the support given it by 450 California business firms.

The California program, as explained by Mr. Selah Chamberlain, chairman of the Chamber of Commerce Committee, recommends the following measures to employers:

"Give all wage earners now on the pay roll every reasonable assurance of the safety of their jobs, in order to relieve their fear and revive normal purchasing activities; provide the maximum amount of employment consistent with production schedules and sound financial practice, and wherever possible stagger employment to distribute work among as many as possible; hold layoffs to a minimum, eliminating overtime; study possibilities of further distributing work; analyze past sales for most profitable lines, customers and territories, and if probable returns do not warrant effort and expense, eliminate lines; analyze sales and production schedules for possibilities of reorganizing operation methods to reduce seasonal activities; enlist dealer coöperation in ordering; accumulate maintenance work for normal slack periods, and study possibilities of exchanging labor between different operations, departments and plants."

Manufacturers Oppose Anything Like a Dole

NEW YORK, Aug. 31 (AP)—The National Association of Manufacturers has placed itself on record against a dole and general compulsory unemployment insurance as harmful to the interests of workers and taxpayers.

In a report of a four month's analysis of views of economists and others the association said, Saturday, it has found that "any general scheme which tends to set up a dole or bonus for idleness" would inflict increased taxation upon the public and "dull individual initiative through decreased responsibilities."

The association announced it was not opposed to unemployment insurance provided by employers for their workers, or to "such unemployment insurance as insurance companies might provide if permitted by law to do so."

Lutheran Council Moves To Keep Child in School

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 31—In support of President Hoover's campaign for unemployment relief, the National Lutheran Council issued a pronouncement yesterday requesting Lutheran parents throughout the United States to keep their children in school and colleges rather than have them seek employment in competition with heads of families at the present time.

The message was signed by the president of the six national ecclesiastical divisions of the Lutheran Church in America, and will be read from 7500 pulpits of the denomination in this country on Sept. 13. There are 74 Lutheran seminaries, colleges and academies in the United States, according to the council.

Job's Daughters Meet at Omaha; Officers Installed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 31—The world has gone too far with the economic side of living and should turn more attention to the ideal and individual, was the keynote struck by Mr. William Brokaw, Lincoln, Neb., Worthy Grand Patron of the Order of Eastern Star of Nebraska, in addressing the Supreme Guardian Council of the International Order of Job's Daughters here last week.

With supreme officers here from 14 states, the session came to an end Saturday with installation of officers. Mrs. Harriet Hoover, Duluth, Minn., was made Supreme Guardian for the ensuing year. Mrs. Hoover was formerly Supreme Messenger of the order.

Other officers chosen were Mr. Frank H. Jones, Los Angeles, Calif., Associate Supreme Guardian; Mrs. Gertrude E. Benjamin, Salt Lake City, Utah, Supreme Messenger; Mrs. Nan Martin, Omaha, reëlected Supreme Treasurer; Mrs. Ida B. Smith, San Francisco, Supreme Marshal, and Mrs. Edna M. Pauley, Indianapolis, Supreme Guide.

In addition to the officials of the order more than 200 members from as far as Baltimore on the east and San Francisco on the west were present and took part in the meeting. The Supreme Secretary reported a substantial increase in membership which now totals 23,000 active members.

This was the eleventh annual convention of the order which was founded in Omaha in 1920 by Mrs. Ethel T. Wead Mick. The fundamental objects of the order are banding together of girls of the ages of 13 to 18 for spiritual and moral upbuilding; to inspire the desire for knowledge, to teach love of country and church, love of home, respect for parents and elders and reverence for the Holy Scriptures. The order is democratic and Christian in purport preparing young women for domestic, civil, patriotic, business and religious fields and fraternal and social activities. Only girls with Masonic relatives are eligible to membership.

An educational fund is maintained for the purpose of loaning money to members without interest in order that they may obtain an education. The name of the organization is taken from Job, 42:15, "And in all the land were no daughters found so fair as the daughters of Job."

TOURISTS' BOOTHS CONDUCTED FREE

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 31 (AP)—Two tourist information booths at Springfield's main entrances, scheduled to close last Saturday night because of lack of further financial support, will remain open until Labor Day through generosity of their attendants who have offered their services without pay for the period until Sept. 7.

In a letter to Mr. Adrian L. Potter, convention-bureau secretary of the local Chamber of Commerce, the attendants said: "We make this offer in order that the same services which have built good-will for this community may be extended to those thousands of vacationists who, during this period will be returning to their homes in other states."

CHANGES IN POSTAGE RATES ANNOUNCED

Changes in the United States postage rates to the following foreign points will go into effect at midnight tonight:

To Canada and Newfoundland (including Labrador): Letters by ordinary mail, three cents for each ounce or fraction thereof; single postcards, two cents each. Air mail articles (postage plus fee for air mail service), six cents for the first ounce or fraction thereof, and 10 cents for each additional ounce or fraction thereof.

To Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Irish Free State: Letters by ordinary mail, five cents for the first ounce or fraction thereof, and three cents for each additional ounce or fraction thereof; single postcards, three cents each.

ALLIED DRYS MAKE READY FOR CAMPAIGN

NEW YORK, Aug. 31 (AP)—Dr. Daniel A. Poling, chairman of the Allied Forces for Prohibition, announced yesterday that Grant M. Hudson of Lansing, Mich., had joined the group to start from Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 8, on a nation-wide speaking tour.

Dr. Poling said organizations were forming in Bangor, Maine, Los Angeles, Calif., Seattle, Wash., Chattanooga, Tenn., and other cities, for the swing around the country.

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FOREIGN WARS VETERANS PUSH PENSION PLANS

Kansas City Convention Seeks Ways to Curtail Legislative Delays

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 31—An army of occupation, peacefully inclined, moved into Kansas City today to prepare an assault against legislative delays in granting pensions and compensations for service.

Soldiers, veterans of American engagements and skirmishes in foreign lands, came from every section of the nation to attend the thirty-second National Encampment of the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

Mr. Paul C. Wolman, national commander, has a pension plan which has been indorsed by the veterans and which provides for aid for dependents of veterans who fell in line of duty or were injured.

For the last two years the prohibition question has provided the fireworks for encampments of the veterans. The question is not included in any of the projects outlined by committees this year, but Mr. Wolman said he expected the matter to be brought up on the floor as was the case in the St. Paul and Baltimore meetings.

"I feel, and I think other national officers and committees feel," he said, "that prohibition is outside our field of action. We are concerned with problems of the veterans and their families and widows."

Brig.-Gen. Frank T. Hines, administrator of veterans affairs, told the convention that the chief need of veterans is more jobs.

"It is far more conducive to a man's self-respect, far more in keeping with our American traditions of independence of the individual and of the nation," he said, "to give him an opportunity to earn his own way than merely to provide some form of payment which he has not had the privilege of earning.

"We as a nation, and largely as individuals, owe an obligation which will not be discharged until we have made every possible effort toward securing for them the employment which will restore them to economic independence, but the public generally will expect every able-bodied veteran to make the utmost effort to help himself, since neither war nor peace can abrogate the duties and responsibilities of citizenship."

Theaters

"After Tomorrow"

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—John Golden presents "After Tomorrow," by Hugh Stange and John Golden, beginning Aug. 26 1931. The cast:

Willis Taylor	Donald Meek
Elsie Taylor	Marjorie Garrett
Sidney Taylor	Barbara Robbins
Malcolm Jarvis	Joseph Sweeney
Pete Piper	Ross Alexander
Mrs. Piper	Josephine Hull
Florence Blandy	Edythe Elliott
Ruth Jacobs	Eleanor King
Alice Reilly	Angela Atwell
Dr. Sullivan	Ross Hertz

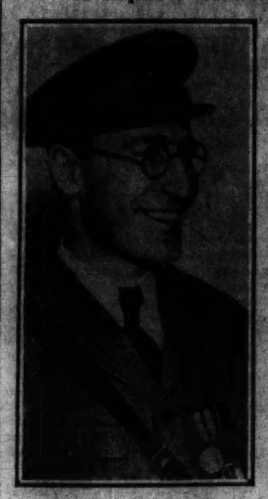
This is a strong, often bitter, and sometimes amusing drama of the pangs of hope deferred for a boy and girl who have been looking forward for four years to marriage. The boy's mother does not wish to live with him after marriage. This further postpones the wedding, as he has to contribute to her support. The girl's mother elopes, so shocking the father that he has to have specialists' care. This uses up most of the hopeful young couple's bank savings. They stand the test, however, cheering each other by words of affection well sandwiched with wise-cracking for the audience's amusement.

If, as many persons maintain, people are interested in plays that reveal an extension and intensification of the lives of many of the spectators, "After Tomorrow" should have a considerable run. For it is unquestionably good realism, with every distressing incident well rubbed in for good measure. Some persons could wish that the authors would lighten their touch occasionally, but most of the spectators were obviously pleased.

Barbara Robbins is ingratiating in the part of the girl who is only a little less devoted to her father than to her future husband. This part is written with a sympathetic feeling for the girl's emotional stresses, and the acting matches the writing. Superficial, by contrast, is the characterization of the boy. At times he seems to have wandered out of a vaudeville sketch, so much is done to keep his part humorous. Again the part is helped by a likable player, Ross Alexander, who makes human and tolerable lines that are often close to clowning.

It might be said that the smart city youth of today talk stencil slang, but that in itself makes them no more amusing on the stage than

Veterans Find Him A Capable Leader



Wide World
PAUL C. WOLMAN

off. We may be wrong, just as we appear to be wrong in liking the theater as a place of escape from radio programs not of our own choosing. In "After Tomorrow" radio effects are used frequently as incidental musical background.

Donald Meek gives one of his thoroughly studied characterizations as the futile father. Marjorie Garrett plays with no reaching for sympathy the part of the embittered mother. Josephine Hull makes understandable a mother loath to part with her son, and not altogether selfish for all her lapses into babble. Joseph Sweeney slinks about appropriately as the rascally boarder.

E. C. S.

Savings Banks Deposits Grow

Massachusetts mutual savings banks hold greater and more widely distributed deposits than ever before, according to Mr. Francis S. Whittemore, president of the Gardner Savings Bank and the head of the state association. In these banks the sum of $2,166,269,831 is distributed among 3,073,276 depositors.

Virtually three persons out of every four have accounts in Massachusetts savings banks, Mr. Whittemore stated, while the increase for the year ended July 1 was $71,286,394, or $11.63 per account. The number of savers who have found it necessary to withdraw their savings for family support has been very small, he declared. Bank officers are expecting the upward trend to continue, he said.

The association of Massachusetts mutual savings bankers meets in Pittsfield on Sept. 23-25. Among subjects for discussion will be a committee report on revision of the State's savings bank laws.

Decrease in Motor Fatalities Shown

A marked reduction in the number of automobile fatalities in Massachusetts for the week ending Aug. 29, is shown in the report of Mr. Morgan T. Ryan, registrar. Six less fatalities than in the week before and 10 less than in the corresponding period last year, were recorded.

Mr. Ryan again warns motorists to use extreme care in driving through congested districts, especially where there are children. He said that fog and rainy weather were some of the reasons for the 14 fatalities last week and urged motorists to use greater caution when such driving conditions exist.

Ninety-six convictions for operating while under the influence of liquor, two less than in the preceding week, resulted in seven jail sentences, Mr. Ryan reports. Four persons were convicted for the second time within six years. There were 1463 licenses and registrations suspended or revoked during last week, 358 less than in the week before.

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SOUTH TO HONOR JEFFERSON DAVIS OF CONFEDERACY

Memorial Tablet to Be Unveiled in Presence of Large Crowds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Another memorial tablet is being placed in Old Calvary Church, at Fletcher, the "Westminster Abbey of the South." This one, honoring the memory of Mr. Jefferson Davis, sole President of the Southern Confederacy, will be unveiled with impressive exercises on Sept. 13.

The dedication is expected to draw large delegations from the United Daughters of the Confederacy and other southern patriotic organizations. Surviving descendants of President Davis will be invited to take part in the ceremony which will place their ancestor among the galaxy of Southerners already thus honored.

The dedicatory exercises will be under the auspices of the Daughters of the Confederacy. The tablet bears this inscription:

JEFFERSON DAVIS

"President of the Confederate States of America, Soldier, Planter, Author, Statesman. Born June 3, 1808, Fairview, Kentucky. Died December 6, 1889, New Orleans, Louisiana.

He was a statesman with clean hands and a pure heart, who served his people faithfully and well from budding manhood to hoary age."

Three additions to the memorials in Old Calvary Church were made last summer, when markers were unveiled to Mr. Henry Timrod, "Laureate of the Southern Confederacy"; Mr. Robert Loveman, eminent poet, and Mr. Orren Randolph, reputed designer of the "Stars and Bars."

The rector of the church in which these Southern memorials are being erected, setting it apart as the "Westminster Abbey of the South," is the Rev. Clarence Stuart McClellan Jr., who give the movement its start and has kept it going. The public responded to his call for support in his efforts to establish, in the mountains of the South, this shrine dedicated to the memory of recognized Southern leaders. Every State that joined the Confederacy will be called upon to memorialize the names of their great men. Many have already done so, and plans call for the conversion of the churchyard into a memorial garden of artistic beauty as well as historical significance.

Old Calvary is located in a little valley in the top of the southern Appalachian Mountains, 10 miles out of Asheville, on the Dixie Highway, between the middle West and Florida. It was built in 1859 by a few devout Episcopalians. Its stained glass windows, the pride of the countryside, and its stately spire have combined to give it an air of distinction. Its pupit has geen occupied by many eminent ministers.

Student Service Conference Opens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., Aug. 31—Two hundred delegates are attending the Tenth Annual Conference of the International Student Service, which opened today at Mount Holyoke College and will continue through Sept. 9.

An official welcome to the United States on behalf of President Hoover will be delivered to the 125 foreign delegates, representing 25 countries, by Dr. Stanley K. Hornbeck, head of the Division of Far Eastern Affairs of the State Department.

The conference will consider the universities' problems under present-day conditions, inquiring into overcrowding, unemployment in the professions, inadequate facilities for the study of international problems and the loss of contact between the universities and the outside world. Ways and means of furthering the organization's program also will be discussed.

The purpose of the International Student Service is to assist students in self-help and coöperative enterprises, in the construction and maintenance of student houses, and in the ironing out of social and international difficulties.

New President Of National Ahepa

HARRIS J. BOORAS

Boston Man Heads Hellenic Society

Harris J. Booras, a Boston attorney, was elected Supreme President of the American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association, at the Ahepa convention which closed its ninth session last night in San Francisco, Calif.

Other officers elected, says the Boston Ahepa headquarters, were: Theodore Andronikas of San Francisco, vice-president; Achilles Kalsonis, Washington, supreme secretary; Andrew Jiaruis, Portsmouth, N. H., supreme treasurer; George Nickleson, Washington, supreme councilor; E. Nixon, Tulsa, Okla., and I. C. Sikokis, Chicago, supreme governors.

Mr. Booras, though born in Arcadia, Greece, came to this country when six years of age, was educated in Boston schools, graduated from Boston University, and passed his bar examinations in 1925. He has since played a prominent part in building up the national order of Ahepa, having been supreme governor of the Canadian unit and supreme councilor in the United States. He has held office, either local or national, ever since 1924.

No marked changes are planned in the program of the fraternity. Mr. Booras intends to "remain entirely within the ideals upon which the fraternity was founded, and to continue the new era for the Greeks of the western world, an era which the order looks upon as the Hellenic Renaissance, advancing rich growth in a new culture, and aiming for intellectual, ethical and artistic achievement."

Motion Pictures

Antic Play

Fine Arts Theater—"Bühnenfieber" (Stage Struck); German musical based on a farce by Bernhard Buchbinder; manuscript by Roda Roda; Carl Lamac, director. The cast:

Anny Spatz	Anny Ondra
Letter Carrier Spatz, her brother	Vlasta Burian
Sabine Velden, Singer	Berthe Ostyn
Raynau, her friend	Hans Geetz
Julian Holt, Manager	André Pilot
The Conductor	Jara Benes
The Stage Manager	Paul Wurtenberger
The Postmaster General	Roda Roda

This is avowedly a farce, with music light, tuneful and unimportant. Here slapstick is restrained by the use of a pastry tube, mistaken for a baton, for the distribution of a viscous equivalent of custard pie. The effect is as far-reaching, as be-spattering, and the distribution is accomplished with traditional abandon.

The plot resembles that of the comedy of the previous week, in that once more eines junge Mädchen ventures forth to battle for success, this time, stageward ho. Again she is ably abetted by the comedian and again she captures the hero, whom for some reason she considers desirable, and who has nothing to do but be good looking (according to certain standards). The cast is not so distinguished as that of last week, and consequently individual performances are not so finished. But the company provides rollicking entertainment, which, if one is not on the lookout for high art, ought to be sufficient. The Germans know how to be gay, for all their reputation for stolidity. They play without affectation, but like actors everywhere, they do not always act without apparent artifice.

The supporting film, evidently a publicity product of the Evening Bulletin of Philadelphia, labeled "One Day," contains the germ of an excellent idea, not perfectly worked out. It is meant to depict the activities of a day in Philadelphia, as representative of one day in any city. The activities are wholly commercial. Typewriters click in fanciful arrangement; typists' heels click rhythmically out to lunch; much is shown of the work of getting out a daily newspaper, presumably the Evening Bulletin. No mothers are pictured patiently urging children off to school, no teachers as patiently striving with them in classrooms; no hint of the arts and the crafts, so necessarily a part of any community life, is included in this fantasia. The treatment is too fragmentary and the tempo taken is so rapid as to blur rather than clarify impression. A brief, historical prelude, describing the early days of Philadelphia, gives an old-time Thespian, disguised as a shadowy Ben Franklin, opportunity to display his resonant tone and unctuous delivery.

However, this sort of film is a very good choice for the Fine Arts feature support. It is educational without tears, entertaining without fluff, an improvement over the incidental pieces with a vaudeville accent that sometimes stray into the programs. More complete historical sketches might well be used here, too.

Not that we would transform this informal little art theater into an educational bore. But we believe it should be compulsory for all Hollywood directors to take a course in foreign language films, with the degree of Bachelor of Finesse to be awarded those who profit by it as they should.

We expect to see whole bus-loads of students pouring into the Open Door on Norway Street, when the open season for books and curricula is on. For this is the place to build vocabulary, to cultivate the ability to listen actively in other languages. It is amazing how acuteness is sharpened, how articulation explains itself, and how one's knowledge expands under this happy tutelage. Of course, if the given language is already mastered, the more unalloyed the pleasure in the play itself.

M. L.

Kaolin Clay Deposit Found in Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Discovery of what is indicated as the largest deposit of kaolin clay yet found in North Carolina in Mitchell County, according to Mr. H. J. Bryson, State Geologist, has brought renewed interest in this branch of the mineral industry.

A tract of 3500 acres, containing the deposits, Geologist Bryson says, has been leased by a group from New York. The property is situated northeast of Spruce Pine.

Drilling completed up to the present time, the geologist asserted, revealed the presence of several million tons of high-grade clay. A check by his office shows a clay depth of approximately 100 feet of clay over an area of some 100 acres. Several large producing firms have become interested in the deposits.

SLAYING IN POLAND LAID TO UKRAINIAN

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

WARSAW—The assassination of Mr. Thaddeus Holowko, member of the Polish Diet and president of the Governmental Party, at his club Saturday evening is believed to have been the work of a Ukrainian fanatic. The deed is difficult to explain because Mr. Holowko was the initiator of the Polish conciliation movement toward Galician Ukrainia, and stood for Polish-Ukrainian understanding.

Mr. Holowko enjoyed the respect, both of his own party and the Opposition. After Poland's resuscitation he played an important rôle in politics. Latterly he was chief of the Department for Affairs of Eastern Galicia in the Foreign Office.

HUSTON'S $5000 CHECK WENT TO NORTH CAROLINA

Bishop Cannon Sent It There Evidence Shows—Hearing Off Till October

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29—The Nye Committee investigating expenditures of Bishop James Cannon Jr., in his 1928 anti-Smith campaign, recessed late yesterday, after two of the bishop's aides had refused to answer questions put to them.

In addition to Miss Ada L. Burroughs, former treasurer of the anti-Smith Democrats of Virginia, who has twice declined to testify, Dr. Sidney Peters, of Newport News, Va., former secretary of the anti-Smith Democrats, refused to answer the committee's queries. He read a prepared statement questioning the authority of the committee.

While the two witnesses were held by committee members to have laid themselves open to charges of "contempt of the Senate," Senator Gerald P. Nye (R.), of North Dakota, chairman, was not ready to state whether such charges would be brought against them. The resolution, under which the committee operates, states that persons who appear before the committee and refuse to answer questions "shall be punished as prescribed by law."

The name of Mr. Claudius H. Huston, former chairman of the Republican National Committee, was brought into the testimony yesterday by Mr. Conrad C. Probst, vice-president of the International Trust Company, who identified a check that was given to Bishop Cannon in 1928 as drawn on Mr. Huston's account in the International Germanica Trust Company, of New York.

Mr. Huston became chairman of the National Committee after the 1928 campaign. The $5000 Huston check was passed on by Bishop Cannon to Mr. Ward H. Wood, of Charlotte, N. C., for use by the anti-Smith Democrats in his State, it was shown.

Mr. Probst told the committee that Mr. Huston opened an account in the International Germanica Trust Company, on Oct. 11, 1928, and that he made deposits of $183,356 up to Nov. 1, of that year. During the period, however, he said that were such withdrawals that on Nov. 1, Mr. Huston's balance was only $33,597. It was brought out that there was no report of any contribution by Mr. Huston to Bishop Cannon made to the clerk of the House of Representatives.

The committee late today finished examining witnesses it had subpœnaed. Mr. Nye announced that it would hold no further public hearings until October. Mr. Huston may be called as a witness then, it was indicated.

MEXICAN OLYMPIC OFFICIAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY—When Gen. Joaquin Amaro, Secretary of War, declined chairmanship of Mexico's Olympic committee encharged with this Republic's representation at the 1932 Olympiad in Los Angeles, the post was awarded Gen. Tirso Hernandez, recognized as one of the best marksmen on the Western Hemisphere.

TWO MESSAGES OF
Inspiration

You who have enjoyed the beauty and who have been comforted by the church solo, No Night There—"The City Foursquare," may desire the permanency of its message for fresh inspiration at your command at any time. A Bible reading with a musical accompaniment of the Ninety-first Psalm is on the reverse side. These messages are recorded by George Ira Everett, New York vocal teacher, concert artist and church soloist.

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Need of California Indians Found to Be Homes Where They Can Settle and Work

This Means Water, and That Is One of the Most Vital Needs—Schools Also Needed, and Where Established Have Worked Good

AMERICAN INDIAN SERIES—*Thirteenth of 15 Articles*

By COURTLAND HOLDOM

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—Adam Castillo sits under the pepper trees before his rough board home on the Saboba Indian Reservation, not many miles from Los Angeles. Behind him rises the great peak of Mt. San Jacinto; before him, across the dry river bed, stretch the pleasant acres of white farmers.

In the immediate foreground is a little food shop with propped-up wooden shutters at which Adam sells canned goods and biscuits to other Indians—"At least I get my own groceries more cheaply," he smiles in commentary.

Adam is comparatively well situated, for a "Mission Indian." But his ample bulk and easy smile must not be taken to indicate contentment with his lot, for as president of the Mission Indian Federation he has learned too much of the sad problems facing his fellow tribesmen throughout southern California. He has done his best to organize at least a small group in each reservation of the district in an effort to improve the condition of them all. He carries a fat brief case filled with notes on the complaints of various groups. He presides periodically at meetings, some of which last more than a single day.

"We have always lived here," he tells us, referring to the Indians at Saboba. "In the old days our fathers lived by hunting. Then the Spaniards came. The padres enslaved us to build their missions, and taught us justice and the organization of councils for judgment.

"When Mexico gained its independence we were freed from slavery. We were, so far as I can learn, full citizens of Mexico, and when the land passed to the United States I cannot understand why we did not come into the same rights as all others living here."

People in Meantime Suffer

Adam is worried about the unratified treaties whose terms were kept by the Indians but not the Government, and which caused the loss of great tracts of Indian land. He admits that efforts are being made to straighten out this tangle, but declares that in the meantime, as a practical matter, his people are in economic straits.

"We cannot live from what we make or grow here," he says. "We must work outside as laborers. Old men, however, have no livelihood. This man," and he indicates a gray-haired Indian who has just come up, ". . . I have asked that he be given rations, but they say he can work. No one will give him work."

Throughout southern California, the limit of his personal observations, Adam declares conditions are the same. But to gain a correct understanding of the Indian situation it is necessary for one to see for oneself, so Adam's offer to act as guide and interpreter is gladly accepted.

For upward of a week a large and lumbering motorcar which had cut something of a dash on the boulevards is forced to travel the back trails of desert and mountain, unrecognizable beneath a heavy coat of dust and mud. At times Adam walks ahead to cut away stalks of cactus which threaten the tires, or to bend back the thorny mesquite which reaches out all too eagerly for polished fenders.

Now the tire chains churn a sea of adobe mud while the car scarcely moves; now a dusty trail all but disappears, and only an Indian's unerring sense of direction brings us to our destination. Rocky mountain trails threaten to stop our progress altogether, and in the heights an unwonted January chill dims the enthusiasm of our subtropic motor. But we persist, and succeed in visiting a goodly number of the many scattered reservations between Los Angeles and the Mexican line; between the Pacific and Arizona.

Location Always Desolate

Conditions are as Adam had described them. Whether the reservation is a handful of huts or a group of some 200 Indians, its situation is invariably desolate, arid and unfruitful, though it may be on the very threshold of the richest agricultural land.

For example, San Emmanuel. A clutter of miserable huts, clinging to rocky hillsides, overlooking a broad plain of orange groves. Virtually no opportunity for agriculture. The men and boys all working out as hands on neighboring ranches.

Or Pichanga, a particularly desolate spot, because it is without water. An Indian who says he has lived here some 65 years declares that during all that time the families of the reservation have had to haul their water by wagon from a distance of several miles. Each day they have had to round up their few head of cattle and drive them to water—and if a single animal is missed, an intensive search throughout the entire countryside must be made to find it. Now and then three days are thus consumed.

There are some 3300 acres at Pichanga, of which we are told that little more than 300 are considered arable. But with the lack of water and the time required to bring it in, the Indians of Pichanga have had to work as laborers elsewhere to earn their daily bread, and have not been able or especially inclined to experiment with dry farming on their unpromising tract.

Palm Springs promises to offer interesting evidence, because there some 25,000 acres, including the heart of famed Palm Canyon, are held by less than 50 Indians of the Cahuella tribe.

Chill Is On the Desert

We arrive after nightfall. Under the full January moon the desert glows bright but chill. We make our way cautiously through a maze of stones and thorny plants to the home of the chief, Frank Potencio. There is no response to our knock but the muffled barking of dogs within. Presently they begin to emerge, singly and by twos and threes. They look us over and reënter. More dogs appear. The procession becomes confusing. It is impossible to say whether there are six dogs circulating rapidly around the hut or three dozen dogs more leisurely.

There being no further response to our summons, Adam at length ventures inside and after a few moments emerges and beckons us in. The dogs have subsided, and inside a lamp is being lighted. The hut is like many another Indian dwelling hereabouts, except for the dogs. They repose now, quite contentedly, on every available chair, and on all parts of the bed not occupied by Potencio himself, whom we have at last awakened. The light is not bright enough to justify a guess as to the real number of dogs present. . . .

Potencio tells us that his people have much land, but that it is virtually useless to them. The Palm Springs region has become a popular winter resort attracting visitors from all parts of America; but the Indians are too poor to fence their property in the canyon and charge admission, which should provide well for their support. They used to farm much of their land, but of recent years the white visitors have taken more and more of their water, until agriculture has dwindled to the vanishing point. The result, as elsewhere, is that the Indians work as laborers, outside their lands, only here they are fortunate to have hotels to furnish them employment.

Situation Repeats Itself

The story is much the same at Alamo Bonito, at Pala, at Pauma, at Rincon, at Potrero and other reservations of the so-called "Mission" group. These Indians, we are forced to conclude, have emerged from their serfdom with little but the pigmentation of their skins to remind them that their fathers once held undisputed sway over all this vast land. Nor are they very coherent as to their needs and desires, though most of them agree that the Government might well do more for them than it has done.

At the Yuma Reservation we encountered Indians of a somewhat different stripe. Unlike the Missions, they have not discarded their native tongues for Spanish, nor have they lost all the picturesqueness of native costumes. They are more vigorous and decided in their viewpoints.

A group of 25 or 30 Indians representing two tribes on this reservation spent an entire afternoon attempting to tell in three languages and with the aid of several interpreters just what might be done to improve their lot.

Their desires may be summed up as looking toward definite boundaries for the reservation marked by monuments; more than 10 acres for each Indian, including land for all those now landless; free water for irrigation; better schools and better teachers. They recite many grievances, dating many years back, against both the Government and older Indian administrations.

Are conditions such as these general among the 30,000 Indians living throughout California?

Mr. Oscar B. Lipps, superintendent of the Sacramento Indian Agency, says that they are. Mr. Lipps is another educator, of long experience in teaching Indians, who has recently come to the fore in Indian administration. He is now in charge of the Indians in 45 of the 58 counties of this State.

Homes Much Needed

In recent years, he says, the Government has purchased little tracts of land, from 30 to 300 acres, known as "rancherias" for the benefit of the "homeless" Indians—those who do not reside on a reservation, but become itinerant workers. About 40 rancherias have been purchased, but the Indians are virtually as homeless as ever, for without aid in building homes they have used these lands only as makeshift abodes in seasons when they could find no work.

So today, according to Mr. Lipps, we find the California Indians, for the most part, scattered in small bands over a wide area, many of them living in extreme poverty.

There are a few exceptions. At the Tule River Reservation, in Tulare County, are about 350 Indians, who occupy an area 10 miles square. They are a thrifty people, and are fairly independent. At Round Valley, Mendocino County, are about 500 Indians, who are stock raisers. There are a few other such small groups. Some heads of families among the poorer Indians receive from $6 to $7.50 a month from the Government.

"What is the solution to the Indian problem in California?"

"Homes," Mr. Lipps replied. "The Indian will never become a part of our system as long as he is driven about from place to place. He must have a home of which he can feel proud. The Government must furnish him water, buildings and implements. All that has been done so far, in the main, is to give him a bit of arid land and tell him to go live on it and become a good Indian.

"We have spent $200,000 for the 'homeless' Indians, but the appropriations have been so restricted that they could not be used to provide him with water or dwellings. It is a mistake to think that the Indian is dirty and shiftless. For two generations he has been, for the most part, a 'weary wanderer trailing the ghost of a forlorn hope across the valley of dark despair.'

"Water is in many ways the keynote to the situation. Without water there can be no homes and without homes there will be no progress. That is why the irrigation engineers of the Office of Indian Affairs have been asked to make a survey of California."

Progress Being Made

What is actually being done toward improving conditions since Mr. J. Henry Scattergood and Mr. Charles J. Rhoads assumed control of the Nation's Indian policies?

Mr. Lipps could give specific examples.

At Ford Bidwell, in Modoc County, approximately $1,000,000 has been spent during the last 25 years to support a boarding school for Indian children. As soon as pupils received some education they were sent back to their impoverished homes and expected to become useful citizens.

This school has been closed, and in its place there is a modern school with an auditorium, a basketball court, and such facilities. The wooden army barracks, erected in the '70s, are being torn down and their lumber used to build modern cottages. An ample water supply is to be provided, and there is to be a community bath and laundry, the hot water to be supplied by a near-by artesian well.

A village has been planned for the old parade ground, surrounded by shade trees. Plots have been set aside for gardens, and $10,000 has been appropriated by Congress for construction of the homes. Indians are being hired to do the work, receiving $1 a day for food. In place of the old, virtually useless boarding school is being established a model Indian village.

School Helps Out

Another experiment centers about the public schools. At Stewart's Point Rancheria in Sonoma County, 40 acres were purchased several years ago for 100 Indians. But they were without funds to build, and there were no school facilities for their children. Most of the Indians remained on the fringe of white settlements, working as ranch hands.

Mr. O. P. Staton, county superintendent of schools, offered to establish a public school there if the Government would pay a tuition for pupils. This was done, and 23 Indian children are now well taught and guided by a competent teacher. Through the agency of the school these Indians have emerged from a condition of hopeless despondency to one of proud respectability.

There is also the Northfork Union School in Madera County, which is attended by both Indian and white children. In a statement recently submitted to the Sacramento Agency, the trustees of this school declared:

"We feel that they (Indians) can learn to live here in their native hills not as wards of the Government but as good and substantial citizens, asking no help from any source. We feel that with the proper training the day is not distant when the Indian will be ready to take his place along with his white brother."

Thus schools are gradually being placed on a sounder basis, but there remain no Indian colleges in the country. Carlisle, which was hardly more than a secondary college, was closed during the World War. Here is an opportunity for a philanthropist, Mr. Lipps believes. Many of the brightest Indian students come from poor families, and cannot afford to go to college. An Indian college or scholarships for Indian students could make their higher education possible.

FRENCH SCHOOL SHIP AT PHILADELPHIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 31—The French Line's schoolship, Jacques Cartier, docked in the Port of Philadelphia last week, its 60 students being received by Mayor Harry A. Mackey of Philadelphia, before visiting historic points in and around the city.

While here, the students were the guests of the French Consulate. The ship will return to New York this week, sailing on its return trip to Bordeaux at the end of the week.

NEW ROAD PACT SOUGHT

PANAMA CITY, R. P., Aug. 31 (AP)—Señor J. J. Vallarino, acting Secretary of Justice, yesterday instructed the Panama minister at Washington to begin negotiations for a new treaty between Panama and the United States on the question of highways which touched both the republic and the Canal Zone.

CANNON DEFINES SCOPE OF FUNDS EXPENDED IN 1928

Declares Defeat of Smith Presidential Electors Was Sole Purpose

LONDON, Aug. 31 (AP)—Bishop James Cannon Jr., of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, yesterday made the following statement to the Associated Press:

"First, the adjournment of the Senate investigating committee until October flatly contradicts the previous statement made by the committee that the statute of limitations made an August committee meeting necessary.

"Although I notified the committee in May that official church duties required my presence in Europe from Aug. 10 to Sept. 30, it deliberately decided to hold the meeting in my absence. It is now evident it could have been deferred until my return.

"Second, the testimony given before the committee clearly indicates it was not for the purpose of remedial legislation, as claimed in the hearing in the District Court, but the hearing was a fishing expedition to secure, if possible, some evidence of criminal conduct on my part, this illegally assuming grand jury functions.

"Third, all money expended by anti-Smith committees, or by myself personally, was to defeat the Smith presidential electors, who, the Supreme Court has declared, are state officials, hence the provision concerning same in the federal Corrupt Practices Act is unconstitutional, therefore null and void, and Congress has no jurisdiction over such expenditures. However, Miss Burroughs, treasurer of the headquarters committee of anti-Smith Democrats, did send sworn reports to the clerk of the House of Representatives of all receipts and expenditures. Not one dollar was spent for the election of congressmen or senators.

"Fourth, all money not reported by Miss Burroughs as treasurer which passed through my hands was expended in the Virginia State campaign exclusively to defeat the Smith presidential electors and concerning such state expenditures no report has ever been required by law or precedent. I learned a year later that at the request of Senator Steiwer the Virginia State Smith Democratic committee did send a statement, unsworn and unitemized except the lump sum for general purposes and the amount for each congressional district. I gave an exactly similar statement to the press in June, 1930, of the expenditure of the Jameson contribution of $48,300.

"Fifth, I cannot recall any correspondence or conversation with Chairman Huston concerning the transmission of a check to the North Carolina Anti-Smith Democrats.

"I did write Chairman Frank McNinch and sent $5000 with the agreement it would be refunded later, if possible, but when it was not refunded it was recorded in the supplementary report by Miss Burroughs to the clerk of the House.

"Sixth, I must emphasize again I have never opposed a grand jury investigation if the Department of Justice decided the law and facts warranted such a procedure. But I have insisted, and shall continue to insist, that my rights as a citizen are infringed upon by the Senate Committee, which has no jurisdiction over the election of presidential electors, but which can introduce entirely irrelevant testimonies concerning my private affairs, with no power to protect my rights such as regular court procedure would guarantee."

Lighter Side Found To Yangtse Floods

SHANGHAI, Aug. 31 (AP)—An airplane survey of the flooded areas of the Yangtse basin in China indicates that first reports of damage were greatly exaggerated, it is declared by Gen. Chu Ching-lan, national flood commissioner; and Col. G. G. Strobe, chief engineer of the Yangtse Conservancy Commission, who have just returned here. Survivors of the flood who have reached Yangchow also fail to confirm early estimates.

First reports of disaster in northern Kiangsu Province were particularly exaggerated, the officials declared. It was apparent, however, that eight miles of dikes along the Grand Canal in that province had collapsed, permitting the waters to inundate Kaoyu and other cities and villages to a depth of three feet or more.

Comparatively stable conditions are reported to have returned to the Wuhan Province cities of Hankow, Hanyang, and Wuchang, although the streets are still under water.

Chiang Kai-shek, President of the Nationalist Government, has ordered Kiangsi and Hunan Province authorities to lift their embargoes on shipments of rice to permit supplies to be sent into the Wuhan area. Already flour and rice is arriving at Hankow, and the immediate food needs are satisfied.

HOOVER ACTS ON REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE RAIDS

President Moves to Put an End to Manipulations of Speculators

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31—President Hoover, it is authoritatively learned, is taking drastic steps to protect the real estate mortgage market from bear manipulations by certain speculator interests.

So widespread and depressing have been these operations of late, it is declared, that the President has become alarmed and is moving to put an end to them. Not only are millions of sound investments, held largely by small investors, involved, it is stated, but the President considers such a practice at a time of widespread depression profoundly demoralizing to business generally.

The full weight of the Government is being quietly exerted to fight the profit-taking manipulation of the real estate mortgage market, it is understood. It is now reliably learned that the secret meeting in the White House last Wednesday night of a group of leading New York bankers was for the specific purpose of discussing this situation.

Those who participted in the conference were, Mr. Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury; Mr. Eugene Meyer, governor of the Federal Reserve Board; Mr. Charles S. McCain, president of the Chase National Bank; Mr. James T. Lee, vice-president of the same institution; Mr. George W. Davison, president of the Central Hanover Bank, and Mr. William C. Potter, president of the Guaranty Trust Company.

The president, it is stated, suggested to the Wall Street bankers that they refuse credit to speculators engaged in depressing real estate values and confidence. The bankers, it is understood, promised their full coöperation.

The speculators, it is declared, are taking advantage of the general business depression and a series of real estate collapses of national investment scope, to hammer down mortgage bond prices of projects that are perfectly sound and stable.

It is reported that some time ago Wall Street heard that several large pools had been organized by real estate speculators to buy up mortgage bonds and real estate in large eastern communities at bargain prices. In some instances, it is said, large holdings have been obtained at prices well below their real value.

These pools were reported to be planning a buying campaign extending over several years. No charge was specifically made that they were illegally or deliberately wrecking the real estate market, but apparently the President has become concerned over these operations and is determined to put an end to them. One of these pools was reported as having over $50,000,000 for real estate operations.

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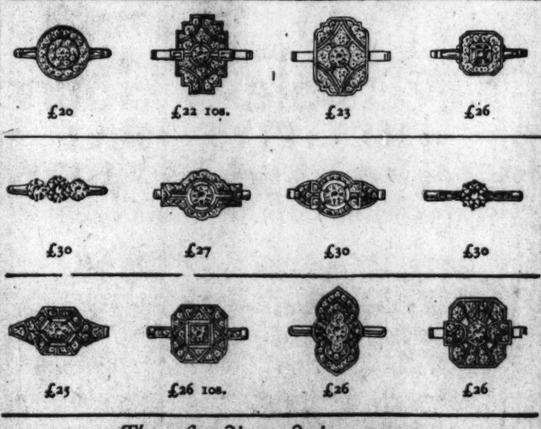

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JUGOSLAVIA BISECTED BY BALKAN BUS

(Continued from Page 1)

horses have managed to survive and thrive without having their ears pulled by whistling masters.

Why Rush Anyway?

Automobiles, when they came in with a rush at the end of the war, completely replacing the horses and rivaling even the trains, did not need to have their ears pulled, but they do require a little watering and airing and cooling, while Balkan travelers have retained their dallying tendencies, so it is very hard for a chauffeur to get past an inn or through a town without stopping.

That's why I like the White Bird—not because the other buses loiter, but because it doesn't. It recognizes only two stations: the beginning and the end. It even has the daring to avoid certain towns completely; it whirls like a streak past all the inns, with both chauffeurs waving their arms and crying, "Hello, John and George Dimiter," to acquaintances, and it passes by everything on the road.

It has won the right to be first. When the White Bird comes up from behind, every other car or cart or truck hunts a wide place in the road in order to let the express go flying past, with the chauffeurs yelling "Thank you." If you want to be the king of the road for a long, long day, ride on the White Bird through Jugoslavia. It has the most imperious honk in the kingdom.

I started on it at 4 a. m., leaving from in front of Hotel Balkan, on the chief square of Belgrade. Poor Hotel Balkan has got to go, even though it is a famous old landmark.

At the tables on the broad sidewalk in front of it, what hosts of Serbs have arranged a rendezvous with friends! How many times one has said to another, "I'll meet you at the Hotel Balkan." Then it was a proud, impressive structure, mounting above its humbler neighbors. But now it is left as a crude and squatty relic among high new edifices.

From Belgrade's proudest square, the Terrace, one looks out over the Sava and the Danube lying far below. Grandly situated, this part of Belgrade requires a circle of fine structures to serve as background for its Terrace Park, so the old Balkan must take its place in the hazy history of little pre-war Serbia. And where will the White Bird start from then?

Off Actually on the Dot!

I'll leave that to the two alert chauffeurs: to the short, agile youth who refuses to get flustered and is always cracking jokes and to his big, tall colleague who seems to be his boss or at least his superior, and who always serves as a very appreciative audience.

There is no extensive tying on of luggage, for the White Bird contains no baggage deck, but only a small rear compartment into which a few suitcases can be chucked. That's soon filled and we're off—exactly at four—as punctual as an express train.

The little fellow is at the wheel and as we leave the city he and his companion strike up a folk song. They are moved by the call of the road. For them as for their predecessors, during a whole millennium or so, a journey means to sing. Balkan chauffeurs must know not only how to mend tires, repair engines and collect fares but also how to warble. Without that, traveling would lose half its joy.

We cross Serbia without a stop, racing up and down the wooded hills along excellent roads, all of us except the chauffeurs nodding or trying vainly to keep from it. At 9 o'clock we get out at Kralyevo for a hasty breakfast.

Now the other chauffeur takes the wheel and drives us rapidly up a winding defile, 100 miles long, into the heart of what used to be European Turkey. We pierce the wilds of Jugoslavia, into a land of minarets and fezzes, Albanians and Turks, poverty and backwardness.

Every 20 miles we have to stop and show our identification cards to police who patrol the road. At noon we stop at Hotel Adriatic in Mitrovitsa for dinner. In a few minutes another White Bird, coming from the opposite direction, meets us. This is obviously the halfway place.

Craftsmen Work in the Dust

Albanian goldsmiths squatting on low rug-covered platforms are pounding out delicate bracelets, cuff buttons, powder boxes and napkin rings, which sell incredibly low. Other baggy-trousered "maisters" are making tiny, white skull caps such as only Albanians wear.

One, squatting on the floor, takes a small bunch of feathery wool, holds a long bow over it and strikes the taut string with a mallet. "Twang, twang, twang," the chord bites with the little tuft of snow, making it lighter and fluffier. It is like beating the batter for a cake. When it is raised sufficiently, the twanger passes it over to a comrade, who puts it on to a sort of kneading board and presses it thin and flat beneath a sort of rolling pin.

I wait to see him put this pancake into some kind of molding iron or griddle and squeeze it into a 10-cent cap, but the White Bird squawks and I have to leave the woolly batter unbaked.

We race through 50 lonely, arid miles, and coming suddenly against the sheer black walls of Montenegro, plunge into a stormy welter of mountains through a series of tunnels that follow a deep, narrow, winding ravine. During the rest of the day we speed through the whole of Montenegro. No stop for breath or relaxation.

The road in most places is too narrow for two cars to pass easily. When we are in the valley, we see it wandering up over the cliffs above like a daring chamois trying to scale bare walls. When we are on a height we see it curling below us as an intricately entangled white rope that some giant cow boy might have thrown down the jagged mountain side.

A Road of Many Thrills

The number of hairpin curves is beyond estimate. Time and again the trail turns back upon itself, taking advantage of every semblance of a ledge in order to climb up and down.

Often as we swing about those curves the rear of the machine, where I am stationed, sweeps clear out over the bank and I look straight down into a yawning abyss. But only for an instant. We straighten out again and charge for the curve ahead. How many times we clamp down all brakes to avoid collision with carts, pack horses and other motors!

Once we plunged upon a grandma, engrossed in knitting and also in shooing two heavily laden horses along the narrow road. Without so much as losing a stitch she guides her animals past us and goes her way.

We come upon a family moving its household goods; a donkey carries two saddle bags in each of which is a little baby. The sure-footed donkey daintily picks its way along the edge of a dizzying precipice and all go their way as unconcerned as though nurse were wheeling baby in the front yard over a smooth lawn.

Daylight goes and darkness comes but the curves abide. I become indifferent on the White Bird's tail as I whisk back and forth over the chasms. The drivers and workmen seem efficient and reliable. And they are. Everybody clears the track for us and we rush into town exactly on time.

CHINA TO GIVE AID TO SMALL FIRMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NANKING—Government support of the so-called "small hand" infant industries in China will be given in the form of awards and funds, according to the plans made public recently by Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Industry.

The "small hand" industries include all factories and plants employing less than 30 men or women who are manufacturing goods "for the benefit of the people." The Government will judge the manufactured articles by their quality, popularity, durability, cleanliness, and methods. The Government will provide small funds to deserving producers.

Where 'the Orient Express' Awakens

Griesbach & Knaus, Zagreb

ON THE ROUTE OF THE BALKAN BUS

The Automobile in the Picture Is Not the Motorbus That Goes From Belgrade to a Point Near Lake Scutari, a Distance of 400 Miles, in About 16 Hours, but It Shows Some of the Curves and Tunnels Around Which, and Through Which, the "Overland Express" Must Travel. To One Who Has Taken It, the Ride Is Said to Be Ample.

Moslem Puritans Stay Unchanged By Desert Years or Persecution

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALGIERS, Algeria—Among the most interesting of the heterogeneous populations of Algeria, both for pride of race and quaint traditions, is the people of the M'Zab, the Pilgrim Fathers of Islam.

They were Moslem Puritans who were objects of a religious persecution. To put a trackless zone between themselves and their enemies they fled to the inaccessible desert, and in the wilderness they founded a colony of their own in the region now known as M'Zab, a heptapolis surrounded by sand; almost a garden of the desert.

The M'Zab is really a large ravine in the southern territories of Algeria, with seven sacred cities situated in the valley.

It was during the tenth and eleventh centuries the Mozabites were expelled from their settlements, and owing to the desert barrier extending on every side for 100 miles, they were left to their own devices, until their territory was annexed by the French in 1882.

Although the shield of French authority has obviated the necessity for guarding their religion against physical persecution, this strange people still preserve their separate entity, and of all the Berber population of Algeria this sect of Moslems has remained the freest from foreign admixture. The remoteness of their Saharan home, over 100 miles south of Laghoust, is partly responsible for this, as even today many parts of the M'Zab can be reached only on foot or by riding, for there are no roads or tracks fit for vehicles.

The Mozabites are not warlike and intensely dislike military service. They are hard working and good business people, engaged mainly in agriculture and commerce, and famous for their carpets. Their commercial honesty is proverbial. They are abstemious and wealthy and rule their women and children very strictly. They have a marked somewhat Semitic type of face, bearded and dignified—some authorities think they have a Phoenician origin. The Mozabite women rarely leave the M'Zab.

Rain may not fall for years in the M'Zab and so water must be gained from artificial wells, some of them more than 200 feet deep, and all need constant cleaning. If the Mozabites withdrew their incessant labor, the Saharan sands would silt up the wells, and soon end the activities of the whole region.

The traveler in the M'Zab who rises early to see the "false dawn" of the Sahara, or to enjoy the delightfully fresh and cool morning air, will clearly hear the cadence of the creaking pulleys of the wells starting their work of watering the palms and the cereals.

World Law School To Meet at Hague

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM, Netherlands—Steps toward unification of the laws of different nations are now being contemplated by the International Academy for Comparative Law, of which several judges in the World Court are members. An international congress will be held for this purpose at The Hague in August, 1932.

At a recent session of the academy held at The Hague, its president, Prof. Antonio S. de Bustamante, who is a judge in the World Court, pointed out that comparative law study is of great importance for all mankind and also for the development of positive law, as this study helps to eliminate misunderstandings and thereby to appreciate the motives and standpoints of other peoples. In this way, he said, the study will tend to strengthen the solidarity between nations, and ultimately promote cordial and peaceful international relations.

Prof. Elemér Balogh, of Berlin, acting as secretary-general, reviewed the progress of the preparations for the forthcoming congress, which will provide a forum for all national doctrines and tendencies. More than a score of national committees have been set up and are already engaged in collecting essential points on which it is thought possible to reach a unification of law.

LABOR CAMP SITES WILL BE SELECTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—After a 10 days' tour of northwestern Ontario, reviewing the unemployment problem, Mr. George S. Henry, Ontario Prime Minister, stated that although the problem was pronounced in some sections, he was confident that the aid policies which the Ontario Government will put into effect will relieve matters. The Premier announced that a conference will be held immediately by William Finlayson, Minister of Lands and Forests, and engineers of the Northern Development Branch, with a view to selecting areas along the probable route of the Ontario link in the Trans-Canada Highway in which proposed government labor camps will be located and operated.

The Prime Minister covered over 700 miles by motor seeing unemployment conditions first hand.

Mexico's Golden Story to Live On Walls of National Palace

Señor Diego Rivera, Famous Muralist, Is Busy Painting Colorful Frescoes Representing Historical Episodes of Ancient Civilization

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY—Señor Diego Rivera, internationally known Mexican artist and one of the foremost muralists, is painting the history of Mexico, from pre-Cortesian times to the present, upon the walls of the central staircase of the National Palace, which leads to the presidential offices and the Ministry of Finance.

Liberation and uplifting of the masses, the ideal of the Revolutionary Government of Mexico, is the guiding theme of Señor Rivera's colorful frescoes. Each of the thousands of characters portrayed by the famous painter tells a story and each of the scenes, brimming full with detail as they are, represents a concrete lesson in Mexican history.

As a person enters the central vestibule of the palace, he sees paintings of the inhabitants of Mexico before Cortes and his band of Spanish conquerors had arrived. The simple, laborious but useful life of these Indian inhabitants is graphically portrayed in the first series of the murals.

The second epoch delineated on the walls is the conquest, and the succeeding era during which, in the sixteenth century, the land was under Spanish rule. The soldier and the friar, who figured prominently in the history of this period, are portrayed side by side. The Indians, appearing happy and contented in the paintings depicting the previous period, are painted by Rivera during this period as taciturn and melancholy, as though they were outcasts or slaves.

The frescoes pass on to the nineteenth century, picturing prominently the heroes of Mexico's war for independence, showing the dauntless figure of Father Hidalgo, the tragic but colorful Iturbide, and the triumphant Guerrero waving the banner of Iguala that is interwoven with freedom.

With rapidity Señor Rivera shifts the scene through the pages of history to include the high spots, such as the battle against the soldiers of Napoleon the Third at Puebla, the rule of Maximilian shortly afterward, and finally the revolution against Porfirio Diaz in 1910. In front of the strong figure of Señor Porfirio Diaz is shown Señor Francisco I. Madero, leader of the movement that led to Diaz's downfall, and contemporaneous Mexican heroes such as Señor Pino Suarez, Señor Abraham Gonzalez, Señor Emiliano Zapata, and Prof. Otilio Montana. "Pancho" Villa is also shown.

The last scene Señor Rivera has painted to date shows modern heroes, including Señores Carranza, Obregon, and Calles. Señor Rivera will take his historic murals to the present day before he concludes his work.

The famous Mexican muralist has already adorned the walls of the Ministry of Public Education in Mexico City, the Palace of Cortes in Cuernavaca, Mexico, and the Stock Exchange in San Francisco, Calif. Mr. Dwight W. Morrow ordered the murals painted in the Cortes palace when he was United States Ambassador to Mexico.

Señor Rivera said he would finish the Palace murals before October, because he has contracted for work in a foreign country after that date, declining however to state what country it is.

NEW YORK AGENT SHOT

NEW YORK, Aug. 31 (AP)—Mr. Russell Whited, a federal prohibition agent, was shot last night when a squad of five men armed with search warrants launched a prohibition raid on Brackett's Inn at 139 City Island Avenue, the Bronx. The assailant escaped in an automobile.

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BRADFORD: 26 Kirkgate; 8-10 Manchester Rd.
BRISTOL: 42 Castle St.
BURNLEY: Corner of Chancery St. & St. James St.
CAMBRIDGE: 32 Petty Cury
CARDIFF: 24 Queen St.; 139 Queen St.
CASTLEFORD: 21 Carlton St.
CHESTERFIELD: 16 Burlington St.
COVENTRY: 23-6 Smithford St.
DARLINGTON: 7 Prebend Row
DERBY: 14-16 St. Peter's St.
DONCASTER: 34 St. Sepulchregate; 14 St. Sepulchregate
DUBLIN: 50 Henry St.
DUNDEE: 40 Murraygate
EDINBURGH: 21 Princes St.; 39-41 South Bridge
EXETER: 73 High St.
GLASGOW: 21-27 Argyle St.; 130 Sauchiehall St.
GREENOCK: 36-38 Hamilton St.
GRIMSBY: 6 Freeman St.
HALIFAX: 2-4 Commercial St.
HANLEY: 2 Piccadilly
HEREFORD: 3A St. Peter's St.
HUDDERSFIELD: 17 King St.; 43 New St.
HULL: 63 Whitefriargate; 13-14 Whitefriargate
IPSWICH: 35 Westgate St.
KEIGHLEY: 42-46 Low St.
LEEDS: 53-55 Vicar Lane; 153 Lower Briggate (Opp. Dyson, Jewellers)
LEICESTER: 1A Haymarket
LINCOLN: 274 High St.
LIVERPOOL: 13 Lord St.; 45 London Rd.; 53-59 Bankhall St.
MANCHESTER: 42-44 Oldham St.; 22-24 Oldham St.; 55 Market St. (immediately opposite Clarion Cafe); 95 Oldham St.
MANSFIELD: 7 Leeming St.; 8 West Gate
NEWCASTLE: 30 Bigg Market (1st door from Grainger St.); 34 Blackett St.
NEWPORT: 19 High St.
NORTH SHIELDS: 5 Saville St.
NORTHAMPTON: 32 Gold St.
NOTTINGHAM: 30 Clumber St.; 6-9 Beastmarket Hill
OLDHAM: 107 Yorkshire St.; 64 Yorkshire St.
PLYMOUTH: 2-3 Union St.; 21 Old Town St.
PONTEFRACT: 7 Market Place
PORTSMOUTH: 187-9 Commercial Rd.
PRESTON: 24 Fishergate; 17 Friargate
READING: 84 Broad St.
ROCHDALE: 43 Yorkshire St.
ROTHERHAM: 19 High St.
SALFORD: Regent Hse., 250 Regent Rd.
SCUNTHORPE: 133 High St.
SHEFFIELD: 83-5 The Moor; 96-102 The Moor; 1 Haymarket
SHREWSBURY: 35 Pride Hill
SOUTH SHIELDS: 27½ King St.
SOUTHAMPTON: 26 East St. (Opp. Boots the Chemists)
ST. HELENS: 18 Ormskirk St.
STOCKPORT: 111 Princes St.
SUNDERLAND: 3-4 Fawcett St.; 48-9 High St. West
SWANSEA: 233 High St.; 3 Oxford St.
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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

ELEVEN FULL GAMES AHEAD

Cardinals Almost Certain to Win National League Race

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	84	45	.651
New York	71	54	.568
Chicago	71	60	.542
Brooklyn	68	61	.527
Boston	59	66	.472
Pittsburgh	59	70	.457
Philadelphia	55	73	.430
Cincinnati	45	83	.352

RESULTS AUG. 29

Pittsburgh 8, St. Louis 2.
Chicago 14, Cincinnati 5.
Philadelphia at New York (postponed).
Boston at Brooklyn (postponed).

RESULTS AUG. 30

Boston 3, Brooklyn 2.
Brooklyn 4, Boston 3.
St. Louis 5, Pittsburgh 0.
St. Louis 4, Pittsburgh 1.
New York 8, Philadelphia 2.
Philadelphia 3, New York 0.
Cincinnati 4, Chicago 3.

One more week of playing in the National League has failed to bring about the close battle that was predicted at the beginning of the season. The St. Louis Cardinals won six games and lost only one during the last seven days, including Saturday's contests, and now hold a lead of 11 games over their nearest rivals, the New York Giants. The McGraw team is three full games in front of the Chicago Cubs, present holders of third place in the standing. Only two contests in the rear of the Cubs are the Brooklyn Robins, one of the favorites to win the 1931 pennant.

The Cubs and Robins both had a better record than the Giants for the week. The Brooklyn club won three and lost one; Chicago won five and lost four, while the New Yorkers had three victories and the same number of defeats.

With the season fast reaching its conclusion, the Cardinals should have little difficulty holding their advantage over the rest of the field. Their all-round strength, backed by powerful reserves, has stamped them as the outstanding team in the John A. Heydler circuit.

The Boston Braves are still at the top of the second division, but only by a narrow margin. Just two games behind them are the Pittsburgh Pirates, who are playing much better than they were at the beginning of the year and who promise to give the Boston club a real battle for the position. Three and one-half contests further down is Philadelphia, with not much of a chance to get any higher. The Phillies still have their powerful attack, but are weak in the pitching department. The Cincinnati Reds, it is believed, will remain in last place for the rest of the season.

RUDDY WINNER OF PRESIDENT'S CUP

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31—Ray Ruddy, of the New York Athletic Club, triumphed in the annual President's Cup swim here Aug. 29 for the fifth consecutive time. This was the sixth year in a row that the New York Athletic Club has gained the team trophy.

Ruddy's time Saturday was slower than last year. The swim took him 1h. 19m. 2 2-5s. against 1h. 15m. 48s. in 1930. The New Yorkers scored six points to win team honors, their members taking second, third and fourth places along with first. The Baltimore Central Y. M. C. A. was second, followed by the Washington Canoe Club with 24. Ed Lee, another member of the New York team was the only contestant to give Ruddy real opposition. He was only 15 yards behind the champion at the finish line.

The course followed a triangle, starting at Washington Canoe Club and going to a point between the Three Sisters Islands and the Virginia shore, then down stream to a point opposite the Washington Canoe Club and across to the club house. Conditions for the race were good. The first 10 and their times:

	h.	m.	s.
Ray Ruddy, New York A. C.	1	19	02⅖
Ed Lee, New York A. C.	1	19	09
Wallace Spence, New York A. C.	1	30	22
Leo Geibel, New York A. C.	1	31	56
Paul Dunleavy, Bay Shore S. C.	1	34	24
G. Dreyer, Balt. C. Y. M. C. A.	1	36	45
R. Quick, Brklyn C. Y. M. C. A.	1	39	25
L. Buscher, Washington Canoe C.	1	40	40
F. Cummings, Baltimore K. of C.	1	41	58
A. Kicas, Balt. C. Y. M. C. A.	1	43	08

SOUTH CHICAGO NINE WINS JUNIOR TITLE

HOUSTON, Tex., Aug. 31 (AP)—Led by Al Lawler, who struck out 17 batters in 14 innings, South Chicago defeated Columbia, S. C., 1 to 0, on Saturday, and won the 1931 junior American Legion world's baseball championship.

The Chicago team defeated Columbia, eastern champions, 13 to 4 Friday night in the first of a scheduled three-game championship series.

Lawler's performance was almost matched by Kirby Higbe, right-hander, who pitched for the losers. Higbe struck out 10 and time after time pitched out of difficulties brought about by the errors of his team mates.

The game was won in the fourteenth inning. Wally Holem, South Chicago catcher, singled off the first baseman's glove. He stole second and went to third when the catcher's throw was wild. Lawler was given a base on balls and "Red" Harrassimovicz, second baseman, beat out a high bounder over the pitcher's head, scoring Holem with the winning run. The score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	R	H	E
South Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	8	2
Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5

Batteries — Lawler and Holem; Higbe and Williamson.

TWO PLAYERS TIED FOR DEWAR TROPHY

CAMP PERRY, Ohio, Aug. 31 (AP)—Milo Coleman, Pittsburgh, Penna., and Henry Adams of Lamesa, Calif., tied yesterday for first place in the American Dewar match on the basis of unofficial and incomplete compilation of the scores of 194 contestants. Coleman and Adams had scores of 794 each out of possible 800. When Coleman finished his first string of 20 shots he had a possible of 400, but dropped six points in his last string. Adams scored 397 at each stage.

The police sub machine gun match was won by F. Gehlsen of Lincoln Park, Chicago, with 85 out of possibly 100 points. F. L. Warden of Washington, D. C., was second with 80. The match was fired 10 shots at rapid fire and 100 yards and five shots quick fire from a moving vehicle.

The five-man team from St. Louis captured the Sobel trophy team pistol match with a total of 190 out of possibly 250. Los Angeles police were second with 181 and New York police third with 178.

The left and right hand postol match was captured by Alfred Hemning of Detroit with 262 of possible 300. J. T. Parks of Detroit won the event last year.

Afghanistan Will Enter Hockey Team

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

Simla, India, Aug. 31

AFGHANISTAN has decided to enter a hockey team in the Olympic Games at Los Angeles next year, it is announced by the Indian Hockey Federation. The decision marks the first occasion of this country taking part in international sports, games being virtually unknown except for hockey and soccer which are played in the capital, Kabul.

THOSE who have been interested in archery as a recreation or a competition for both men and women are much pleased over the increasing interest which is being shown in it from year to year. This year's championship at Canandaigua, N. Y., was one of the most remarkable that the National Archery Association of the United States has held and it is safe to say that few championship tournaments in any sport have resulted in as many records being broken as was the case there.

Some comparisons of past tournaments with that of 1931 help to emphasize certain facts of interest to archers. For instance, out of the 16 tournaments which Mrs. M. C. Howell won, there were only four at which more than nine women competed. In fact, in 1895 at Dayton, Ohio, when Mrs. Howell set up her record score of 273-1725 for the Double National and Columbia Rounds, only four women competed. Compare that with 1931 at Canandaigua, N. Y., when there were 154 archers, of whom almost 40 were women. The new record-winning score of 282-1854 was the accomplishment of Mrs. Dorothy Smith Cummings. Even Miss Dorothy Duggan of Greenwich, Conn., runnerup to Mrs. Cummings, had a total score of 184-1832, which exceeded Mrs. Howell's old record of 36 years' standing by a substantial margin, and Miss Gertrude Roach of Buffalo, N. Y., who amassed a total score of 280-1654 for third place, was exceeded only on three other occasions in the last 50 years, indicates the high quality of shooting which prevailed at the N. A. A. championship this year.

Two Win Title Seven Times

With the exception of Mrs. Howell, no other woman archer has succeeded in winning the national seven times as has Mrs. Henry S. C. Cummings. As Dorothy Dudley-Smith she won her first title in 1919. Mrs. A. M. Phillips and Miss Cynthia M. Wesson won the honor thrice, while 18 others have held the title a shorter period, including Mrs. Audrey Grubbs of Los Angeles, Calif., who won it in 1929 and 1930, but did not compete this year.

In 1895 Mrs. Howell set up the best single and national round scores, which have not been exceeded till this year. The records were 68—398 and 132—756. Miss Dorothy Duggan succeeded in making scores of 71—403 and 140—786, while Mrs. Dorothy Cummings made a new national record of 70—426 and a new world record of 139—847. Incidentally the world record was 22 points better than the best English record of Miss Legh, made in 1898.

The best previous single and double Columbia round scores in the history of the N. A. A. were made in 1915 by Miss Cynthia Wesson, which were 72—510 and 144—998. Again honors were shared by Mrs. Cummings and Miss Duggan—for the former shot rounds giving her scores of 72—520 and 143—1007, while the latter set up new world records of 72—530 for the single round and 144—1046 for the double Columbia Round.

The men's championship has, during the last 50 years, been won by 22 different men, with seven who have repeated three times or more. Dr. Robert P. Elmer has won the title eight times and L. W. Maxon seven times, and there may be some able to remember the winning performances of such champions as W. H. Thompson, George P. Bryant, W. A. Clark, Robert Williams Jr. and H. B. Richardson.

The average attendance of men at tournaments won by Dr. Elmer was 21, which had increased by this year to 85, a new record. The York Round records made by Dr. E. K. Roberts in 1929 still remain good. Russell Hoogerhyde, who won the national title this year for the second time, most closely approached the York Round score of Dr. Roberts with 120—620 and 231—1133; but his single round score was 35 points below and his double 160 points under the N. A. A. records. However, Mr. Hoogerhyde's chief contribution to setting up new world records was when he shot a 90—698 in the Single American Round and 179—1343 in the Double American Round. This added 25 points to the old single record made by Dr. Roberts in 1929. Never before in a championship tournament had so many perfect ends been recorded as at Canandaigua this year. Russell Hoogerhyde shot three ends of six arrows each into the gold. In fact, he made 21 perfect hits with 24 arrows at the 40-yard distance, which was remarkable shooting. Gertrude Roach had a perfect end at 50 yards to win the Weston Gold Cup, while Miss Dorothy Duggan scored a perfect end at 40 yards and Mrs. D. Cummings at 40 yards. To have six perfect ends shot in one tournament when but four other perfect ends had been shot in the previous 50 years indicates how generally archery has advanced.

Other Records Made

Still other records were set up when in the flight shoot both the men's and women's world records were shattered by substantial and surprising margins. Mrs. Elizabeth Roberts of Pittsburgh, Penna., as the defending champion and record holder, bettered her old world mark of 299yds. 1ft. 2in. when she released an arrow from her 42-pound bow for a carry of 328yds. 1ft. 2in. Homer Prouty of Portland, Ore., succeeded in shooting an arrow 436yds. 2ft. 6in., making a new regular style record previously held by Roy Case Jr. of 362yds. 1ft. 5in.

Russell Hoogerhyde won the Potomac gold medal for the best individual score in the Team Round event of 96 arrows at 60 yards with a score of 95—709, exceeding Dr. Roberts' record by 64 points. Miss Dorothy Duggan bettered her single and double American Round scores, which stood as N. A. A. records by her scores of 90—584 and 176—1096, compared with 90—576 and 177—1093 which she shot last year. Miss Duggan hit four of six consecutive arrows shot at a two-inch wand at 60 yards, which was a notable record, as was her consistent performance throughout the tournament when in every event in which she was entered she exceeded a previous N. A. A. record and set up two new world records.

Another record was made when Louis C. Smith of Newton Center was reelected secretary-treasurer for the eighth time. He has also served as president of the N. A. A., making a record unequaled by any other archer for service as an officer of the association. While looking for records, the presence of Homer L. Taylor of Greenfield at the tournament should not be overlooked. He has attended every tournament of the N. A. A. since its inception in 1879. He was then 27 years old, and is now over 80. There is probably no other sport in which a person could actively take part in championship tournaments over a period of more than 50 years as Mr. Taylor has done.

YANKS CLOSE TO SENATORS

New York One Game From Second Place—A's Far Ahead

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	89	35	.718
Washington	74	51	.592
New York	73	52	.584
Cleveland	62	62	.500
St. Louis	53	74	.417
Boston	49	74	.398
Detroit	50	76	.397
Chicago	50	76	.397

RESULTS AUG. 29

Boston 3, Washington 1.
Boston 3, Washington 2.
Philadelphia 7, New York 4.
Cleveland 5, St. Louis 3.
Chicago 10, Detroit 4.

RESULTS AUG. 30

New York 14, Boston 4.
Washington 5, Philadelphia 1.
St. Louis 8, Cleveland 3.
St. Louis 6, Cleveland 3.
Chicago 10, Detroit 8.

With the Philadelphia Athletics 15½ games ahead of the Washington Senators in the American League pennant race, there is hardly any hope for any other club, as far as getting into the World Series is concerned. The New York Yankees have moved up to within one game of the second-place Senators, and expect to go a step higher in the race before the present week has ended. Cleveland still has a strong grip on fourth place in the standing, but cannot hope to pass either the Yanks or Senators.

Connie Mack's powerful pitching staff, which was thought at the first of the year to be the weak spot in his championship machine, has put the A's far ahead. Bob Grove should reach the 30-game mark in victories, while both Earnshaw and Walberg will go over the 20-victory level. Mahaffey is another young star, who is pitching fine ball for the champions.

New York's powerful attack is almost certain to put Joe McCarthy's men in second place before the end of the week. The Senators have forgotten all about catching the A's and now must struggle to stay ahead of the fast-stepping Yanks. The Indians have not threatened the three leaders to any extent and will probably remain fourth until the final curtain falls.

The St. Louis Browns lead the second division by a margin of two games over the Boston Red Sox. Boston, however, is only one-half a game ahead of both Detroit and Chicago, who are tied for seventh place. The last four clubs are so closely bunched that it would be very difficult to attempt to pick their final positions in the standing. The Browns, despite their slim lead, do appear somewhat stronger than the remaining three clubs.

HURLINGHAM FOUR BEATS ROCKAWAY

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 31—After rain and soft fields had forced over play of the Argentine teams on Saturday, both the Hurlingham four and the Santa Paula team, though lacking one of their players in each case, and using a substitute, managed to get in a little practice in preparation for the coming open championships, yesterday afternoon.

The Hurlingham players were lacking the services of David Miles, and therefore requested rather weak opposition. But on arriving at Hazard Memorial Field, the new quarters of the Rockaway Hunting Club four, they agreed to yield a six-goal handicap to their opponents, on a half goal basis, and even then managed to overtake and pass the opposition, composed of Lieut. F. W. Makinney, of the United States Army team, Philip Iglehart, of Aiken Knights, W. H. Nicholls Jr., former captain of the Pennsylvania Military College four, and Capt. John A. Smith Jr., U. S. A., who are members of the regular team at Rockaway, only in the final chukker, to win at 13 to 11.

This was largely due to the showing of the two army players, Makinney and Smith, who played well on defense, and were also active in driving power, though their ponies were outclassed by the Argentines. The summary:

	HURLINGHAM	ROCKAWAY
No. 1	Daniel Kearney	Lieut. F. W. Makinney
2	John Miles	Philip Iglehart
3	Jean Benitz	W. H. Nicholls Jr.
Back	L. L. Lacey	Capt. J. A. Smith Jr.

Score—Hurlingham 13, Rockaway 11. Goals—Kearney 7, Miles 3, Lacey 2, Benitz for Hurlingham; Handicap 6, Makinney 2, Smith 2, Nicholls for Rockaway. Referees—W. H. Gaylard and Norman P. Smith. Time—8 7½m. chukkers.

The Santa Paula team met Thomas Hitchcock Jr.'s Greentree quartet and won in a fast game, 15 to 10. Greentree started out finely and was leading, 10 to 8, at the end of the fifth chukker. The last three chukkers, however, found Santa Paula setting too fast a pace and holding the home team scoreless while the Argentinans ran up seven goals in the three chukkers. The summary:

	SANTA PAULA	GREENTREE
No. 1	Alfredo Harrington	J. H. Whitney
	Juan Reynal	G. H. Bostwick
	Jose Reynal	T. Hitchcock Jr.
Back	Andres Gazzotti	S. B. Iglehart

Score—Santa Paula 15, Greentree 10. Goals—Jose Reynal 6, Harrington 5, Juan Reynal 3, Gazzotti for Santa Paula; Hitchcock 4, Bostwick 3, Iglehart 2, Whitney for Greentree. Referee—William Miller. Time—Eight 7½-minute chukkers.

MRS. MOODY PLAYS AT DETROIT

DETROIT, Aug. 31 (AP)—Mrs. Frederick S. Moody Jr. was on the winning side in three of four exhibition sets in which she participated yesterday on the courts of the Detroit Tennis Club. Playing against Horace B. Barton, Detroit, in singles, she lost the first set, 4—6, but won the second, 6—1. Teaming in doubles with Cranston Holman, another Californian, against Barton and George Reindel, Michigan closed champion, the westerners won easily, 6—0, 6—2. Holman defeated Reindel, 6—0, 6—4, in another contest.

BURKE DEFEATS VON ELM

GREAT RIVER, N. Y., Aug. 31 (AP)—Billy Burke of Greenwich, Conn., national open golf champion, defeated George Von Elm, the "business man" golfer from Detroit, 7 and 6, in the first of a series of exhibition matches. The 36-hole match was played at the Timber Point Club.

HANSEN WINS SPRINT TITLE

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 31 (AP)—Willy Falck Hansen, a dane, today brought to Denmark the third world's cycle championship within a week by winning handily the professional sprinting contest.

Germans Defeat British Athletes

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

COLOGNE, Ger., Aug. 31—The last European international athletic meeting of note prior to the Los Angeles Olympic Games was decided here yesterday when representatives of Germany overcame those of Britain by 7½ points to 4½. The Britishers failed to emulate the feat of their sisters, when last week at Hanover the English girls defeated the German frauleins, 53 points to 47. This is the first occasion that a British men's track and field team has visited Germany since the war, although the Germans defeated the Britishers at the Stamford Bridge grounds, London, in 1929. This year's meeting was decided on the relay principally and seven track events and five field events were contested. The Germans won four of the latter outright and halved the other, while of the track events Britain claimed four victories and in the 6000-meters relay (four by 1500) set up a new world record for this distance by returning 15m. 55 3-5s. The previous record was held by Finland, 16m. 11 2-5s., a time that was also beaten yesterday by the German team, which returned 16m. 6s.

The track performances once again clearly reveal Britain's great strength in this direction, but the field events still show weakness. The British team was hopeful of registering a victory in order that it could follow up the season's earlier victories over France and Italy, but faulty baton changing cost it two races when holding a commanding lead.

G. L. Rampling, Britain's hope for 400 meters at Los Angeles next year, once again justified the confidence of his many admirers when, giving R. Metzner five yards in the last 400 meters of the medley relay, he defeated him by a yard and a half and was credited with returning 46 3-5s. for his stretch.

The German athletes were much superior to the Britishers in the field events, except the high jump, where both men from each country cleared 6ft. 3in. (1.90 meters), but all failed at a half inch higher. Britain was again represented by G. Turner and W. A. Land, the latter only a youth of 17 years of age and with a little more experience will be an extreme asset to Britain's teams in future international contests. The summary:

400-Meter Relay (four by 100)—Won by Germany (Kornig, Molle, Borchmeyer and Jonath); Great Britain (Reid, Saunders, Cohen, London), second. Time—41.1s.

1600-Meter Relay (four by 400)—Won by Great Britain (Brangwin, Lord Burghley, Hanlon, Rampling); Germany (Munzinger, Bergmann, Noeller, Metzner), second. Time—3m. 15s.

3200-Meter Relay (four by 800)—Won by Germany (Zimmermann, Lefeber, Dahlmann, Kaufmann); Great Britain (Scrimshaw, Horan, Powell, Gutteridge), second. Time—7m. 45⅘s.

6000-Meter Relay (four by 1500)—Won by Great Britain (Harris, Hedges, Cornes, Thomas); Germany (Wichmann, Schilgen, Schaumburg, Krause), second. Time—15m. 55⅗s.

5000-Meter Team Race—Won by Great Britain (Evenson, first; Winfield, second; Burns, third); Germany (Syring, fourth, Holthuis, fifth; Kohn, sixth), second. Time—14m. 54⅘s.

1600-Meter Medley Relay (800 by 200 by 200 by 400)—Won by Great Britain (Hampson, Reid, Murdoch, Rampling); Germany (Danz, Kornig, Jonath, Metzner), second. Time—3m. 27s.

440-Meter Hurdles (four by 110)—Won by Germany (Trosback, Wegener, Welscher, Beschetznik); Great Britain (Finlay, Tubbs, Harper, Lord Burghley), second. Time—59 1-5s.

Discus Throw — Won by Germany (Hirschfeld, Hoffmeister), total throws 296ft. 5¼in. (90.34 meters); Great Britain (Pridie), best total 239ft. 3in. (72.94 meters), second.

Weightput — Won by Germany (Hirschfeld, Schneider), total puts 99ft. 2¼in. (30.23 meters); Great Britain (Howland, Pridie), total 88ft. 3¾in. (26.91 meters), second.

Long Jump—Won by Germany (Moller, Kochermann), total jumps 47ft. 3½in. (14.40 meters); Great Britain (Cohen, Edenborough), total 43ft. 3¼in. (13.19 meters), second.

High Jump — Germany (Bornhoft, Kopke), Great Britain (Land, Turner) all tied at 6ft. 3in. (1.90 meters).

Pole Vault—Won by Germany (Muller, Ritter), total 24ft. 7¼in. (7.48 meters); Great Britain (Ford, Bond), total 23ft. (7.01 meters), second.

Misses Mudford And Jacobs Win

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., Aug. 31—The invitation women's doubles tennis tournament at the Longwood Cricket Club was won on Sunday by Helen M. Jacobs of Berkeley, Calif., and Phyllis E. Mudford of England, when they defeated two members of the 1931 British Wightman Cup team, Betty Nuthall and Mrs. Dorothy C. Shepherd Barron the top-seeded team in the final, 6—4, 6—2. Virginia B. Rice of Boston and Mrs. Henry R. Guild of Chestnut Hill defaulted on Saturday in the second round to Mrs. Shepherd-Barron and Miss Nuthall. Sunday the Nuthall-Shepherd-Barron team met and defeated Mrs. John W. Van Ryn and Josephine Cruickshank, 6—4, 6—8, 6—0, in the semifinal round.

The winners of the final, Misses Jacobs and Mudford, had a three-set semifinal round battle with Mrs. George W. Wightman, Brookline, and Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper, 6—3, 3—6, 9—7. The summary:

LONGWOOD CRICKET CLUB INVITATION DOUBLES TOURNAMENT FOR WOMEN

Second Round

Mrs. Dorothy C. Shepherd-Barron and Betty Nuthall, England, won from Mrs. Henry R. Guild, Chestnut Hill, and Virginia B. Rice, Boston, by default.

Phyllis E. Mudford, England, and Helen M. Jacobs, Berkeley, Calif., defeated Penelope W. Anderson, Richmond, Va., and Mrs. Anna Fuller Hubbard, Cambridge, Mass., 3—6, 6—0, 6—3.

Josephine N. Cruickshank, Santa Ana, Calif., and Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, defeated Sarah H. and Mianne Palfrey, Brookline, 6—4, 7—5.

Mrs. George W. Wightman, Brookline, Mass., and Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper, Oakland, Calif., defeated Joan C. Ridley and Mrs. Elsie Goldsack Pittman, England, by default.

Semifinal Round

Miss Nuthall and Mrs. Shepherd-Barron defeated Miss Cruickshank and Mrs. Van Ryn, 6—4, 6—8, 6—0.

Miss Jacobs and Miss Mudford defeated Mrs. Wightman and Mrs. Harper, 6—3, 3—6, 9—7.

Final Round

Miss Jacobs and Miss Mudford defeated Miss Nuthall and Mrs. Shepherd-Barron, 6—4, 6—2.

JAPANESE BREAKS RECORD

TOKYO, Aug. 31 (AP)—Shozo Makino lowered the world record for the 800-meter freestyle swim yesterday by negotiating the distance in 10m. 16.8s. in the 50-meter Osaka pool at the intermediate school swimming contests. The record is 10m. 18.8s., held by the Frenchman, Taris.

MRS. HILL WINS WESTERN GOLF

Defeats Mrs. Pressler of California 3 and 1 in 36-Hole Final

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 31—In defiance of a great gallery that heavily favored her opponent, Mrs. Opal S. Hill of Meadow Lake Country Club, Kansas City, defeated Mrs. Harry Pressler of San Gabriel Country Club, San Gabriel, Calif., by a score of 3 and 1 in the 36-hole final for the annual championship of the Women's Western Golf Association at Exmoor Country Club. In some respects according to veteran observers, it was the most dramatic title match in the 29 years of the tourney.

Mrs. Hill, feminine shylock demanding her pound of flesh at every turn, was 3 up in nine, 1 up in 18, 3 up in 27, and dormie 3 at the thirty-third. At no time did she relax her vigil, studying every shot as though the title depended on it alone, and following up every advantage with merciless determination.

Grim and Solemn

Both antagonists were impressively grim and solemn, Mrs. Pressler, the champion of 1927 and 1928, fighting to break a chain of adverse circumstances which coiled ever closer about her, and Mrs. Hill, the champion of 1929, relentlessly opposing her efforts, never yielding a chance. It fell to the immense and colorful gallery to provide the only comic relief, stampeding for positions in defiance of frantic marshals with blue flags and strident vocal chords, and chasing wind-blown hats across fairways and greens.

Eleven One-Putt Greens

Many times, when the door of opportunity opened, Mrs. Pressler stumbled on the threshold, or Mrs. Hill slammed the door shut with a close approach or a long putt. Eleven one-putt greens for Mrs. Hill epitomized the struggle. Only on the first three holes did the Californian enjoy an advantage. This was due to a 5 against a 6 on the initial link, Mrs. Hill using four in reaching the green and taking two putts. The next two holes were halved in par 5 and birdie 4.

Squared at Fourth

The match was squared for the first of two times on the fourth green, where a birdie 4 earned Mrs. Hill's first victory. Beginning at this hole, the balance swung widely in her favor, as it was the first of a string of five consecutive triumphs. The Kansas City expert won the fifth with par 5, the sixth with birdie 4, the seventh with par 3, and the eighth with par 5. On the ninth Mrs. Pressler began a rally that was to bring her even for the last time on the seventeenth.

Here a par 3 was good for a win and Mrs. Pressler turned only 3 down. The tenth was halved in par 5s, and then the Californian won two holes in par 4s, leaving her only 1 down. They traded the next two holes, halved two in par 5s and Mrs. Pressler squared the match on the seventeenth with a long iron over a trap and a 20-foot putt pulled around a stymie for a birdie 4. That was her last good putt of the day. Mrs. Hill retaliated on the eighteenth by going down in one putt for a birdie 4 win, and they went to lunch, with Mrs. Hill 1 up.

Halve Four Holes

The first four holes of the afternoon round were halved; but Mrs. Hill began an exorable advance on the twenty-third green. Mrs. Pressler got on in 3 with a chance to win, but missed 20-foot and four-foot putts, while Mrs. Hill came out of a trap to the right of the green to lay her fourth 10 feet high, and then sunk a down-hill putt for a 5. That put her 2 up, and she went 3 up on the succeeding hole by reaching the green in 2, and sinking a birdie 4. The Kansas City lady advanced to 4 up on the eighth with a 5 against a 6.

A birdie 2 on the twenty-seventh, a 135-yard pitch, hole high, and a two-foot putt, won a hole for Mrs. Pressler and left her only 3 down. This, however, proved to be her last victory but one. They halved the next six holes and on the thirty-third Mrs. Pressler faced the necessity of halving again to continue the match. This she accomplished by dropping a 5-foot putt, when Mrs. Hill missed an 18-footer by six inches.

Confronted by the task of winning the last three holes to tie, Mrs. Pressler rallied briefly. She outdrove the champion as usual, but her second shot broke through the gallery at the right of the green, while Mrs. Hill sent her second into and out of a trap and ran her third far over the green. Mrs. Hill's six-foot putt was six inches short, and Mrs. Pressler sank a five-footer to become dormie 2.

Unable to maintain the rally, Mrs. Pressler sliced her iron third approach and the ball hit the side of the thirty-fifth green and rolled into a trap. She cut the ball with a niblick and it skidded 30 feet past the pin and her effort to return was short. Mrs. Hill was on in 3 and down in 2 for a par 5 against a 6, and the match was over.

WOMEN'S WESTERN GOLF ASSOCIATION MATCH PLAY CHAMPIONSHIP

Final Round

Mrs. O. S. Hill, Kansas City, defeated Mrs. Leona Pressler, San Gabriel, Calif., 3 and 1 at 36 holes.

U. S. Athletes Win 10 of 12 Events

KIMBERLY, S. Af., Aug. 31 (AP)—Barney Berlinger and Emmett Topping, aces of the touring track and field team, saw their strings of South African victories shattered Saturday in a meet with a team representing Griqualand West, but the visitors still ran away with nine victories in the 12 individual events and added a triumph in the 440-yard relay. A severe dust storm made conditions bad throughout the meet.

Competing in four events, Berlinger twice was bested by his leading South African rival, Hart, and reversed the decision in the other events. Hart set a pair of South African records, breaking marks recently set by Berlinger in the shotput and discus throw. He tossed the shot 49ft. 11¾in. and the discus 147ft. 6in.

Berlinger bettered another of his South African records when he threw the javelin 192ft. 9in. to beat Hart. The former University of Pennsylvania star also won the pole vault with a mark of 12ft. 6in., with Hart again second. The Griqualand star took another record place in the broad jump as runner-up to Walter Harty of the Olympic Club, San Francisco, who leaped 22ft. 2in.

Topping, who hails from Loyola University of New Orleans, bowed to W. B. Legg, South African Olympic runner, in the 100-yard dash as Legg did the century in 9 4-5s. Legg also placed second to Nate Long of Utah in the 220-yard dash, which was won in 23 2-5s.

Marty became a double winner for the United States by adding a victory in the high jump to his broad jump triumph. He cleared the bar at 6 ft. 3½in. to beat Viljeen of Griqualand.

Eddie Genung, of the Washington A. C., Seattle, captured the half-mile run in 2m. 4s. with Green of Griqualand second. Jim Hatfield, Indiana University hurdler, negotiated the 120-yard hurdles in 15 1-5s. to lead Viljeen to the tape.

Frank Crowley of the New York A. C. turned in another victory in the one-mile run with Pretirius, South African runner, second. The time was 4m. 39s. Vic Williams, Los Angeles A. C., captured the 440-yard dash in 54 2-5s., beating Crawford of Griqualand. The United States quartet of sprinters ran the 440-yards in 43s. flat to win the match relay.

MISS BRAUN BETTERS RECORD

PARIS, Aug. 31 (AP)—Two champions were defeated and one European record fell yesterday in the finals of the European swimming championships at Tourelles pool. Marie Braun of Holland, who finished second in the 1928 Olympic Games, swam the 400 meters in a new record time of 5m. 42s. She bettered the old mark by seven seconds. Yvonne Godard of France, the favorite, finished third. Jean Taris, crack French swimmer, lost his title in the 1500-meter freestyle event to the Hungarian, H. Halassy, who covered the distance in 20m. 49s.

ALEKHINE LEADS AT CHESS

BLED, Jugoslavia, Aug. 31 (AP)—Dr. Alexander Alekhine of France, chess champion of the world, scored another victory yesterday and is leading the field of 14 experts in the international chess masters' tournament here by the score of 4½ to ½. The other winner yesterday was Rudolph Spielmann of Austria. Three games were drawn and two abandoned. Isaac Kashdan of the United States and Spielmann are tied for second place.

Many Precedents Are Cast Aside by Tennis Committee

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 31—Many precedents, some of them hallowed by years, were cast aside by the national championship committee of the United States Lawn Tennis Association in their plans for the fiftieth annual men's singles championship, to be staged beginning this Saturday on the courts of the West Side Tennis Club at Forest Hills. They have already announced that only one match at a time will be staged inside the stadium, and that a supplementary grand stand court will be established just outside the inclosure.

Now, with the entries for the national draw received, they have added a few more innovations, according to the announcement sent out by P Schuyler Van Bloem, the chairman, made public yesterday.

The first and most important of these is the announcement of the seeded players well in advance of the actual draw, which will be made at the Hotel Vanderbilt, New York, at noon tomorrow. Second, and as a part of the selection, the national champion, for the first time in the history of the event, has not only been placed below number one position, but has actually been relegated to the third group, in fifth place, while a player whose record last season entitled him to no seeding at all, is advanced to first position.

The committee, departing wholly from last year's ranking, has arranged the seeding entirely on the basis of the play of the leading players this season. Under these circumstances, H. Ellsworth Vines Jr. of Pasadena, Calif., who will be a sophomore in the University of Southern California this coming season, and has yet to qualify for the intercollegiates, takes first place.

Francis X. Shields, No. 2, and Sidney B. Wood Jr., No. 4, largely on account of their selection as singles players on the Davis Cup team, are next in order, though neither has shown good play since his return, while George M. Lott Jr., No. 7, is placed fourth.

John Hope Doeg, national champion, and No. 1 on the national list, heads the second four, with Clifford S. Sutter, No. 5, and John W. Van Ryn, also of the Davis Cup team, and ranked ninth last year, sixth and seventh. Then Wilmer L. Allison, No. 3 last season, fills the final position, excluding Gregory S. Mangin, who ranked sixth in 1930.

This leaves Mangin, Bryan M. Grant Jr., R. Berkeley Bell and a score of other players who have been consistent winners in many cases among the swarm that are available to furnish upsets from among the seeded players, both American and foreign, in the earlier rounds. Where they will land in the draw is therefore of major importance.

The two British stars, Frederick J. Perry and George Patrick Hughes, are listed first among the foreign seeds, with those stand-bys of France, Christian Boussus and Jacques Brugnon, next 'n order. A pair of Canadians, John A. Wright Jr. and Marcel Rainville, are fifth and sixth, with the two French newcomers, Marcel Bernard and Andre Merlin, completing the list.

DR. ROSENBAUM AND BAGGS WIN

Capture Veterans' Doubles Tennis Championship at Longwood

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., Aug. 31—Dr. William Rosenbaum and Fred C. Baggs of New York finished one of the doubles championships, the United States veterans' tournament, at the Longwood Cricket Club, where rain and soggy courts forced the postponement of the finals in other divisions. Dr. Rosenbaum and Baggs, defeated the 1930 champions, S. Jarvis Adams and H. H. Bassford of New York, 4—6, 6—4, 6—4, on Sunday. This victory retired the championship prizes, for Dr. Rosenbaum and Baggs won the veterans' titles in 1928 and 1929, while in 1930 they were defeated by Adams and Bassford in the final round. Adams and Bassford after trailing 1—4 in the first set won five straight games for a lead, but after that their opponents gained and held the upper hand.

All of the British Wightman Cup teams with the exception of Betty Nuthall of Richmond Hill, London, have left Boston en route to Toronto where they will play in a three days' tournament. On Saturday afternoon, Miss Nuthall and George M. Lott Jr. of Philadelphia advanced to the final round in the mixed doubles championship. After gaining a default in the third round Saturday Miss Nuthall and Lott met and defeated a British team in the semifinal round, Mrs. Dorothy C. Shepherd-Barron and George P. Hughes, 4—6, 6—1, 6—4.

J. D. E. and Arnold W. Jones of Providence, R. I., and the team of Clarence C. Pell and son gained the final round on Saturday. The Jones's won a 6—1, 6—1 victory over J. W. and S. Foster, while the Pells defeated J. L. and Giles Verstraten, 6—1, 6—2.

The finals in the men's doubles championship has been put over until Wednesday with the semifinals on Tuesday. The summary:

UNITED STATES MIXED DOUBLES TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP

First Round

George P. Hughes and Mrs. Dorothy C. Shepherd-Barron won from H. Ellsworth Vines and Josephine N. Cruickshank, by default.

Second Round

George P. Hughes and Mrs. Dorothy C. Shepherd-Barron won from R. Berkeley Bell and Joan C. Ridley, by default.

Wilmer L. Allison Jr. and Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper defeated Lester R. Stoefen and Dorothy E. Round, 5—7, 6—1, 6—4.

Mr. and Mrs. John W. Van Ryn defeated A. L. Brunie and Mrs. Anna Fuller Hubbard, 2—6, 6—3, 7—5.

Keith E. Gledhill and Mrs. Elsie Goldsack Pittman defeated Frederick J. Perry and Phyllis Mudford, 9—7, 6—4.

Third Round

George M. Lott Jr. and Betty Nuthall defeated Gregory S. Mangin and Virginia B. Rice by default.

George P. Hughes and Mrs. Dorothy C. Shepherd-Barron defeated Clifford S. Sutter and Sarah H. Palfrey, 6—3, 7—5.

Wilmer L. Allison Jr. and Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper defeated Mr. and Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, 6—1, 5—7, 6—4.

Keith E. Gledhill and Mrs. Elsie Goldsack Pittman defeated Sidney B. Wood Jr. and Mrs. E. Fearnley-Whittingstall, 6—1, 6—3.

Semifinal Round

George M. Lott Jr. and Betty Nuthall defeated George P. Hughes and Mrs. Dorothy C. Shepherd-Barron, 4—6, 6—1, 6—4.

NATIONAL VETERANS' DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP

Semifinal Round

S. Jarvis Adams and H. H. Bassford defeated C. C. Pell and A. Nicholas Reggio, 6—4, 6—2.

Dr. William Rosenbaum and Fred C. Baggs defeated Irving C. Wright and Harry V. Greenough, 6—3, 6—3.

Final Round

Dr. William Rosenbaum and Fred C. Baggs defeated S. Jarvis Adams and H. H. Bassford, 4—6, 6—4, 6—4.

NATIONAL FATHER AND SON DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP

Third Round

J. W. and S. Foster defeated C. K. Shaw Jr. and son, 8—6, default.

J. L. and Giles Verstraten defeated Hoffman and S. Nickerson, 6—3, 6—4.

C. C. Pell and son defeated S. E. Davenport and son, 6—4, 7—9, 6—3.

Semifinal Round

J. D. E. Jones and Arnold W. Jones defeated J. W. and S. Foster, 6—1, 6—1.

C. C. Pell and son defeated J. L. and Giles Verstraten, 6—1, 6—2.

NATIONAL LEAGUE NAMES NEW DATES

NEW YORK, Aug. 31 (AP)—A series of schedule shifts and new dates for postponed games, including nine doubleheaders, was announced today by the National League.

At Boston—Sept. 2, New York (2).

At Brooklyn—Sept. 6, Philadelphia (2). Sept. 13, Pittsburgh.

At New York—Sept. 5, Brooklyn (2). One game moved down from Sept. 4.

At Pittsburgh—Sept. 3, St. Louis, Sept. 17 Boston (2), Sept. 18, Boston (2).

At Cincinnati—Sept. 2, Chicago (2), Sept. 6, St. Louis (2).

At St. Louis—Sept. 13, Philadelphia (2). Sept. 14, Philadelphia (2).

PERRY, ALONSO DIVIDE HONORS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DARIEN, Conn., Aug. 31—Frederick J. Perry, British tennis star, and Manuel Alonso, Spanish star, divided honors in a tennis exhibition played at the Wee Burn Club, Noroton, yesterday. The first set was won by Perry, 6—4, and Alonso took the second, 6—4. Each player won nine games in an unfinished third set. Perry and George P. Hughes, British Davis Cup team player, met Alonso and Elmer C. Griffin of California in a doubles exhibition. Perry and Hughes won the first set, 6—4, and Alonso and Griffin took the second, 6—4.

SARAZEN AND FARRELL WIN

RANGELEY, Me., Aug. 31 (AP)—Gene Sarazen, of Great Neck, N. Y., and Johnny Farrell, of Mamaroneck, N. Y., defeated Miles Coen, of Mingo Springs, and Ralph Ebling, 5 and 4, in an exhibition match on the Rangeley Lake course Saturday. Sarazen and Farrell, both members of the Ryder Cup team, ended the first nine 1 up. The first 13 holes were played in the rain.

CANADA IN FIVE EVENTS

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Aug. 31—Canada's representatives at the III Olympic Winter Games here next February will take part in hockey, speed-skating, figure-skating, ski-jumping and cross-country skiing, according to S. R. Lockeberg of the Canadian Ski Association, Ottawa, who has been here inspecting Olympic facilities and arranging for the housing of the Canadian contingent.

RED SOX TRADE RUEL

Secretary "Hi" Mason of the Boston Red Sox announced this afternoon that Boston had traded Catcher Harold Ruel to Detroit for Infielder Marty McManus. Waivers had been asked for and secured by each of the clubs on each player. McManus is to join the Red Sox in New York tomorrow while Ruel goes to Detroit at once.

Soccer Attracts Nearly a Million

SCOTTISH ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL LEAGUE STANDING

First Division

	W	D	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Glasgow Rangers	6	0	1	26	10	13
Glasgow Celtic	5	1	0	23	4	11
Third Lanark	5	0	1	11	6	10
Kilmarnock	5	0	1	15	8	10
Motherwell	4	1	1	17	7	9
Heart of Midlo.	4	0	2	9	5	8
Partick Thistle	3	1	2	10	8	7
Aberdeen	3	1	1	8	6	7
Cowdenbeath	2	2	2	11	14	6
St. Mirren	3	0	3	8	13	6
Hamilton Academ.	2	1	3	15	17	5
Falkirk	1	3	1	9	10	5
Dundee United	2	0	4	11	15	4
Clyde	2	0	3	5	8	4
Dundee	2	0	3	10	13	4
Greenock Morton	1	1	4	13	17	3
Airdrieonians	1	1	5	13	20	3
Leith Athletic	1	1	3	6	13	3
Ayer United	0	1	5	6	17	1
Queens Park	0	0	6	8	18	0

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 31—Nearly 1,000,000 spectators Saturday witnessed the opening of the 1931-32 season in the English Association Football League and brilliant sunshine in most parts of the country, although discomforting for footballers, was greatly welcomed by cricketers now playing the few remaining matches of an extremely wet season.

The biggest crowd of football fans gathered at Highbury, London, where 55,000 saw the English Football Association cup holders, West-Bromwich Albion, defeat the league champions, Arsenal, on their own soil. The West Bromwich players, who as well as winning the cup won promotion to the first division at the end of last season, completely outplayed the popular London side, which never appeared to "get going" against the youthful, energetic visitors. No goals were scored in the first half, but directly after the resumption good play on the part of the West Bromwich wingers enabled S. Wood to head the ball into the Arsenal goal. Strong tackling by the Arsenal defenders in the later stages prevented West Bromwich from scoring again despite several lightning movements on their part. This 1-to-0 reverse, no doubt, was a great setback to the Arsenal supporters, but form on the opening day of the season is no guide as to the true merit of the teams, as most players take a game or two to settle down.

Everton Beats Birmingham

Everton, a team that with West Bromwich gained promotion from the second division, defeated Birmingham at home by the odd goal in five and Aston Villa overcame Leicester City by the same margin. The highest score in the first division was at Newcastle, where Sheffield Wednesday soundly thrashed the local team by 6 goals to 1. While Arsenal was losing at Highbury, two other London teams, Chelsea and West Ham, went visiting and both came away with a miximum of two points. The former trounced Middlesborough 2 to 0 and the latter defeated Bolton Wanderers 1 to 0. Another large gathering was present at Manchester, where the City team held Sunderland to a draw at 1-all.

Millwall, a South London side, operating in the second division of the league, suffered a setback at Nottingham, where the newly promoted Notts County scored two goals without reply and Tottenham Hotspur lost by an even bigger margin at Wolverhampton, where the Wanderers scored 4 to Hotspur's 0. Plymouth Argyle lost on its own ground to Portvale, 3 to 1, as did Bristol City to Bury. Chester provided the biggest score in the Northern section of the third division by netting 4 times against Wigan Borough's 0.

Highest Score 7 Goals

The highest score of the day in all divisions was at Selhurst Park where Crystal Palace ran riot in the third division, Southern section, encounter with Torquay United and piled up seven goals without response. Peter Simpson, leading goal scorer in this division last season, scored four, thus setting a hot pace for rivals in this season's race. Eight goals were scored on Fulham's ground, five by the home team and three by Coventry City.

Mansfield Town, new arrival in "big" league soccer, commenced its campaign by defeating the visiting team, Swindon Town, 3 to 2 and Cardiff City, relegated from division two last season, lost 1 to 0 to Northampton Town.

In the Scottish League the famous Glasgow Rangers have taken the lead in the standing and is closely pursued by their great rivals, Glasgow Celtic. Celtic have played one game fewer than the Rangers and are only one point behind. The Celtics are the only team in the premier Scottish division to maintain an unbeaten record and on Saturday scored six goals to Hamilton Academics' one. The Rangers visited Ayer and defeated the United by 3 to 1. Dundee were victors 4 to 1 over Queens Park, the famous amateur side, which has so far failed to gain a single point this season. Dundee United had four goals scored against them by Airdrieonians and could only reply with two. The third Lanark team, promoted with Dundee United at the conclusion of last season's play suffered a reverse at the hands of Kilmarnock by 3 to 1 after a half, time score of 1-all.

FOOTBALL STARTS IN EAST

NEW YORK, Aug. 31 (AP)—The official opening of the 1931 gridiron season in the East takes place today when the candidates for four college teams trot out on the field for their first pre-season drills. By the end of this week no less than 18 eastern colleges are due to have their football squads at work while the major movement toward gridiron practice begins with Labor Day, one week away. Carnegie Tech, whose squad presents a considerable problem in rebuilding, leads the way today along with Temple, Geneva and Morris Harvey of West Virginia. With the start of the first football month, September, Army, Fordham, Georgetown, Columbia and several lesser institutions join the lists.

BRONSTON AND ARNOLD WIN

FITCHBURG, Mass., Aug. 31 (AP)—Roy Bronston and Bill Arnold Jr. of the Oyster Bay Country Club at Osterville defeated Willie Ogg and Bennie Ayres of Worcester, 73 to 75, yesterday, in the 18-hole medal fourball, bestball played for the Larry Patton trophy offered annually by the New England Professional Golfers' Association. The pairs tied on Monday with 144 each for the 36-hole final.

BURKE AND BOOTH WIN

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Aug. 31 (AP)—Billy Burke, United States open golf champion, and Clarense Booth, home club professional, defeated W. Prince Smith of Pittsfield Country Club and James T. Hunter of North Adams, amateurs, 4 and 3, in an exhibition match yesterday at the Berkshire Hills Country Club. Burke took 74 strokes, 2 more than par.

AVAILABLE WORK 'STAGGERED' BY AMERICAN FIRMS

Plans to Prevent Lay-Offs Reported by Delegates at Silver Bay

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SILVER BAY, N. Y., Aug. 31—Hourly or piece work wage rates have been maintained by practically all of the 75 companies represented at the Silver Bay Conference on Industrial Relations, it was shown by a canvass taken during the closing sessions here Saturday. Weekly earnings have declined in almost every case, due to shortened hours of work, those reporting indicated.

Weekly wage rates of office workers have been maintained almost as well as hourly rates, with a few cuts noted. Salaries of executive officials have been maintained and reduced in about equal measure.

Many of the delegates told of efforts by individual firms to prevent layoffs. When they could not find enough work to justify keeping their staffs intact, they have done so by drawing upon reserve funds and by staggering available work. One large firm was reported to have kept 600 on its pay roll by this means when discharge seemed imminent.

Wide Range Represented

Firms represented here range from railroads and manufacturing industries of wide variety, to banks and insurance companies.

Should wages be reduced? A discussion group on this question came to the conclusion that, in general, current rates should be maintained unless those rates were found to be based on inflated values.

Mrs. Lillian Gilbreth, a member of the President's organization for unemployment relief, expressed the opinion that revisions downward at present would be unfortunate, except those dictated by sound economic research. Such research often shows that firms can reduce selling costs of their products and thereby increase business, without lowering wage levels, she added.

Present wage standards are in many cases hit-or-miss and some are founded upon artificial values, it was brought out by other delegates. To remedy this situation, further study of what constitutes a "fair day's work" as well as a "fair day's pay" was urged.

Planning on National Scope

Mr. Matthew Woll, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, outlined his "10-year plan for America" to the delegates. The response from industry to his proposal, made last June through the National Civic Federation, indicates that tangible action may be taken this fall, he said.

Of the 600,000 manufacturers, presidents of international trade unions and other organizations, invited to take part in the proposed economic congress for planning on a nation-wide scope, sufficient have reported favorably to indicate that a preliminary meeting can be called, Mr. Woll said.

Mr. Woll proposes a permanent industrial Congress to regulate the production, distribution and consumption of American goods.

Before coöperative action can be effectively undertaken by the proposed congress, the anti-trust laws of the nation and many states must be revised, he added. The present restriction upon combinations "in restraint of trade," while originally intended to prevent monopolies of an injurious nature, now acts as a hindrance to agreements which modern conditions are making indispensable and beneficial to society, Mr. Woll explained.

Regulation of Output

Questioned as to the personnel of the congress, the speaker said all organized elements directly engaged in industry would be eligible for representation. Mr. Woll made it clear that the congress would exercise no compulsion. It would bring industrial leaders around the council table in a democratic endeavor to solve the problems of production and distribution. A central office for gathering and disseminating information would be set up.

By means of this agency, Mr. Woll hopes industry will voluntarily regulate the output of factories, mines, oil wells, and so on, in the public interest. He hopes for a distribution of jobs and development of new ones, until "we shall never again, as a reasoning and reasonable people, suffer the humiliation of having any of our men, women or children stand empty-handed and idle and hungry before the greatest treasure house this globe contains."

A feature of the Silver Bay Conference that has been maintained during its 14 years is the closeness of its personnel to the practical aspects of problems discussed.

Following adjournment, railroad executives, shop foremen, financiers, labor leaders and delegates from governmental agencies dealing with industrial questions, return directly into positions where they may give practical effect to what is learned here.

Sand Painting Erasure Ends Indian Festival

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GALLUP, N. M., Aug. 31—Under a full harvest moon, with cedar fires the only lights, 6000 Indians from 26 tribes massed for Saturday's final presentation of New Mexico's tenth intertribal Indian ceremonial. An average of 3000 attended each of the three day and night programs.

When a chanting, wrinkled medicine man wiped out the final sand painting the ceremonial was formally closed. Sand paintings, rites and wierd dances are part of the Indian's religion and given by Indians for educational purposes to the pale face, for preservation of the Indian's primitive customs.

Exhibits from the four corners of the Indian country came this year in greater numbers than ever before and the quality of the work was extraordinary, according to Mr. Oliver LaFarge, author of "Laughing Boy," the Pulitzer 1929 prize novel, who served as judge.

In the blankets display Fred Leighton of the Indian trading post, Chicago, won first awards for Bayetas and a collection of old Navajo blankets. The best collection of new blankets was by L. L. Sabin, Fort Defiance, N. M.

Hopi Indians from Keams Canyon, Arizona, took first place in the general exhibit, which included a miniature model walpi village, home of the Hopi snake dancers clan, and examples of Hopi Indian crafts.

Second award in the general exhibit went to the Southern Navajo agency, Fort Defiance, N. M. Its display featured a room in a modern home entirely furnished with Navajo made furniture, rugs and furnishings. Mr. Nils Hogner, Indian art instructor at the University of New Mexico, designed the exhibit.

Notables attending included Gov. Arthur Seligman; Mr. H. J. Hagerman, special Indian commissioner; Senator Sam G. Bratton of New Mexico, and various authors, archaeologists and artists.

Something New in Theaters and Restaurants

Above—Model of Proposed Water Pageant Theater for the Chicago Fair in 1933. It is to Be Set in the Lake, With Water Surrounding Both the Stage and Seating Gallery. The Rake-Like Protuberances at the Sides Are Docks for Motorboats and Canoes. Below—Model of Odd Restaurant Designed Also for the Chicago Fair. It is Reached by Elevators Up the Central Shaft and Is Divided at the Top Into Three Separate "Floors," Each Containing a Different Type of Restaurant. The Entire Structure Is Intended to Revolve Slowly, Giving Patrons a View of the Complete Chicago Panorama. Right—Norman Bel Geddes.

Both designs reproduced by permission and copyrighted by Norman Bel Geddes. Photographs by Goldberg. Portrait by Underwood.

Norman Bel Geddes Held Daring In 'Queer' Architectural Designs

Young Artist Is Found Sincere, Though, in Doing Work as He Sees It Rather Than Conforming to 'Old Guard' Restrictions

By JANET MABIE

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

To look at Mr. Norman Bel Geddes you would never suppose him for a minute to be the kind of fellow to design a restaurant that sits like the cap of a mushroom on a long pike of steel, up which you must ascend in an elevator to get to dinner.

Of all the contrasts I remember seeing between artists and their types of work he seems to me the sharpest. He was born in Adrian, Mich., yet his speech is a bowl in which the vocal manners of many places meet and mix. I have heard that he never went to art school a day in his life; and I have also heard that he went for a brief period to art school in Cleveland and again in Chicago, before he decided, with the connivance of Mr. Henrik Lund, a Norwegian painter, that you could learn to paint birds and flowers in art school, but that a true knowledge of and progress in art comes outside curricular restriction.

He is a powerfully built man, with a mop of thick hair that sometimes looks sand colored. He is not very tall, and you feel sure he would make a good football player. Into ordinary conversation he has a curious trick of infusing an atmosphere of pugnacity.

He is sometimes amusing, even mildly witty, but more often he exhibits a sort of good-natured bulldoggy manner of argument. If he took up a cause he could use a soapbox to advantage. He is not the man for those who expect an artist always to be a totally disorganized person, so far as the details of ordinary life and business are concerned. He has built up a going business in architectural design and theater settings, and he has not built it up by adopting an airy bemused attitude toward the duller details.

Has Own Business

He has a considerable organization that functions in a three or four-story house in Thirty-seventh Street, New York, and he appears to have freed himself pretty well for that part of the work which no one but himself is gifted for doing.

But I should not care to be the person who thought to skimp on my appointed tasks, thinking his eyes were fixed on too grand schemes to notice. For I am sure he would pounce like a bear right into the middle of my laxity.

There must have been a good deal against Mr. Norman Bel Geddes in the building up of his particular type of business. The person without ability to make technical criticisms would just put a lot of his designs down as "queer," too queer ever to find a place in a world where, after all, the meaning of what is grandly called "functionality," counts for a lot, by both tradition and practice.

If you sit down with Mr. Bel Geddes in his studio, you have a hard time getting a common meeting ground. He talks generally in perfectly recognizable architectural terms, but when you try to link them to the models of his own work scattered about the studio you find your own unfamiliarity with applying those terms to anything but classical or traditional forms, a bar.

He talks rapidly, and he makes the mistake many people make in discussing their own field; he is so completely and thoroughly at home in it himself that it never occurs to him that anyone else can find it uncharted country.

There are a few things you can make out about him, though, that place him definitely among the comparatively few young American artists who have, as you might say, risen to eminence from the ranks, without any special benefits of background or training. I should think this is probably from where his air of restlessness comes. He has had to make a hard way, upstream from the beginning.

He has been often "again the government" of his world. Many of his plans have turned out well, but they have, in themselves, been so against the established order that, even when they have been successful, his manner of belligerent defense held, and strongly enough to carry him straight on, hardly noticing the success that was past, to something that at the undertaking was equally problematical.

I have heard people comment on some of his designs and wonder if he really thinks well of them himself, or if he relies on their strangeness to get them an audience. I should be inclined to put him rather in the class with Einstein at that point; that however unable I am to understand his idiom, I am sure he understands it himself and works in it, not to set up a genre so spectacular it can be relied on to get him an audience, but because, to him, it is the logical expression of a perfectly definite interpretation of an idea.

After all, there is one characteristic of Mr. Bel Geddes's work that is easily seen and understood, and that is its fundamental simplicity. He takes no circuitous paths. In his architectural works he uses surfaces finished and polished, and "the scintillation of steel, and the brilliance of paint, and the transparent openness of large windows of plate glass."

The effect is a style disengaged from all impressionistic sentimentality, dependent on clear proportions, frank colors, plainly organic forms, divested of all that is superfluous; a new architecture, in fact, to triumph over what can very sensibly be termed "classic limpidity."

Many people know of Mr. Bel Geddes only as a designer of stage settings. While he was working for an advertising company he spent more time than pleased the president of the company dictating an Indian epic drama called "Thunderbird." So he and the president of the company came to a parting of the ways.

He went to California, and set to work in the theater. He did the settings for five productions, and made a sort of name for himself, and then Mr. Otto Kahn got him a chance to design three productions for the Metropolitan Opera. You may have some idea of Mr. Bel Geddes's capacity for work when you realize that, in the following year, he designed 16 productions for appearance in New York.

Uses Light Effects

People who know all about the stage and its business will tell you that he was the first to have the wit to see the usability of the lens lamp, or spotlight as we know it, for general stage illumination. He worked out plans for "draping the stage in light." You have only to remember his production of Jeanne d'Arc for Miss Eva le Gallienne, and that he built one set which, by the use of light, he variously transformed into a Dauphin's palace, a gaol, an ancient cathedral and a byway in the country, to say nothing of a street in old Orleans, to know that he has not only confidence but dexterity too in utilizing the malleability of light.

Indeed, I suppose that if you wanted to find an ornate phrase to sum up Mr. Bel Geddes, you would call him a poet using light for word. He has versatility, too. If you find him in Chicago today, going over plans for the theater set in a lagoon for the World's Fair, with strips of water between the terraced rows of seats for the audience, and the beautifully proportioned stage, and radiating spokes stretching away from the "orchestra" to accommodate motorboats and canoes, tomorrow you may very well find him in New York or in Cleveland conferring about a polished white "organic" weighing machine, or a radio cabinet of gracious enough design to resign you to having a radio that has to be taken into consideration as a piece of furniture.

Mr. Bel Geddes may very probably pack more achievement into the period of his existence than the average artist, and no doubt that will be partly because he has knocked over many of the barriers of empty conformity that too often restrict those who think a thing must follow what has gone before, if it is to succeed.

I am sure Mr. Bel Geddes in his time makes many in the orthodox "old guard" curl up at the edges with sight of the things he dares to do; but at least there is apparently nothing in architecture or the handling of his other media that he doesn't dare try, and the interesting thing seems to be that he presents a fair illustration of the fact that the race is not only to the swift but to the daring as well.

IDAHO TROOPS SEEK WOOD FIRE SETTERS

BOISE, Idaho, Aug. 31 (AP)—Charged by Gov. C. Ben Ross with the duty of hunting out incendiarists accused of lighting fires in order to provide employment, 200 National Guardsmen today patrolled the forests of central Idaho, where flames which have raged two weeks were believed to have been halted.

Branding incendiarism as a "vicious practice that some men have fallen into," the Governor declared martial law in the area Saturday night, after he had been informed men were starting blazes in the fire zone as well as at distant points.

Thousands Tread Honored Deck Of 'Old Ironsides' in New York

Historic Frigate, Owing to Hitch in Program, Seen by Few as She Entered the Hudson, but Sunday 12,000 Paid to Inspect Her

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 31—The frigate Constitution, reconditioned and bright with new paint, was today the host to a crowd of visitors, who tramped her deck in latter-day curiosity as she lay moored to her berth at the foot of West Seventy-ninth Street. Yesterday almost 12,000 paid tribute, with a visit to "Old Ironsides," whose keel was laid 134 years ago.

But on Saturday, as the evening sunlight slanted across the Hudson River and gilded the masts of "the Eagle of the Sea," so tall that they could not pass under the East River bridges, there was scarcely a person on hand to greet her as she proceeded up the river under honorable escort. Due to a hitch in the arrangements, the parade accompanying the old vessel, which had never met defeat in 42 naval encounters, was 1½ hours late in starting—and the audience had thinned away.

The reception on Saturday in Gravesend Bay, and the water parade which followed, had just a suggestion of the greeting which welcomed the old battle craft more than a century ago, when, on May 15, 1815, she entered the harbor after a successful cruise in which she accounted for two enemies, the Levant and the Cyane. But there were not the anxious faces of women on the shore straining to catch a glimpse of their men aboard the vessel.

Only a few persons along the Battery sea wall saw the parade start up the Hudson River after the national salute of 21 guns had been fired from the fort on Governor's Island. Whistles and sirens on the harbor and river craft sounded for a few minutes—but that was all. Yet the ancient vessel seemed quite self-sufficient with a large and admiring audience as she moved up the river preceded by swift destroyers and flanked by cruisers, patrol boats, harbor tugs, yachts, and speedboats.

High above the full-rigged masts nine airplanes in formation zoomed up and down the river, moving in an elliptical course. Other planes, including a number of private machines, joined the air flotilla to do honor.

As the ancient frigate was being turned into the pier a man well advanced in years, standing upon the dock, could be seen taking an active part in bringing her in. In terms that for centuries rang from the decks of sailing vessels, Mr. August F. Smith, who was an apprentice on the Constitution 50 years ago, advised the younger men on the vessel how to handle their ropes and bring a sailing vessel to her pier in proper seaman style.

Yesterday another man was on hand to pay his respects to the craft upon which he sailed "when winds were hurrying o'er the flood and waves were white below." He was Mr. Jefferson Errickson, who sailed on the Constitution in 1877 and made the cruise in 1878 carrying the United States exhibit to the Paris Exposition.

Rochester to Bar Working Students

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 31—A movement to prevent students who seek to work their way through college from standing in the way of unemployed adults has been started by Arthur S. Gale, freshman dean at the University of Rochester.

In a form letter sent to all prospective members of the class which will enter the college for men, Sept. 21, Dr. Gale said:

"It is essential that a student entering college this year have sufficient money on hand to pay all expenses for the first semester at least. Those without adequate funds are advised to remain out of college until a proper amount is accumulated."

MORGAN BUYS ESTATE

NEW YORK, Aug. 31 (AP)—Mr. J. P. Morgan has purchased the 65-acre estate of the late Percy Chubb at Rattling Springs, near Glen Cove, Long Island, for $650,000.

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

While Old Pen Slept

By L. B. POWELL

IT IS very queer that no one seems to know what Old Pen's real name is. "Old Pen" is just a nickname, and I will tell you how he got it. First because he has lived in his little home for so many years; second because he keeps a clockmaker's shop, and sways to and fro so curiously when he talks that someone once called him Mr. Pendulum—which was very appropriate of course—and this became shortened to Old Pen.

It suits him very well, and everyone knows him by it.

And what a shop he has—unlike all other shops! It is dim and not very large, but it is filled with a great variety of clocks. Some were made by Old Pen himself, others were collected from near and far. They stand on the floor and on the shelves, and hang upon the walls, while some even hang from the ceiling. There are large clocks and small ones, some with bright and cheeky faces, others with faces old and mellow and wise—just like Old Pen's face. And, of course, there are cuckoo clocks, clocks with beautiful Westminster chimes, and others with softly sounding gongs.

They were old when Old Pen was young—even when his father was a boy. And what a busy din they make when they are all going, some with a deep, slow "Clack—clock!" others with a quick and busy beat! It is as if the big clocks are saying to the little clocks, "Steady—there! Steady—there!" while the little clocks say perkily to the big ones, "Catch me up!—Catch me up!"

Old Pen's Children

Old Pen loves his clocks more than anything else in the world. He thinks of them as his children, and never does he sell one without feeling as if he has lost a child. It is really absurd to feel like that when you have to sell things for a living, but Old Pen cannot help it. He has even been seen to wipe a tear from his eye when parting with a favorite clock.

It has grown dark now in the side street of the city where the shop of Old Pen stands, the lamps are lit, and it is time to cease the business of the day. He comes out to put the shutters up, which is something he likes to do because it is old-fashioned, then he bolts the door, and taking a big bunch of keys of all sorts and sizes he begins to wind the clocks up for the night.

It takes him a long time. "Rackety-clack!" go some, and "Clicketyclick" go others, and Old Pen, shuffling about in slippered feet, talks to his clocks as he winds them, having a cheery word for every one. At last he has wound the lot, and they are all going in a merry chorus as Old Pen turns out the light and mounts the stairs to bed.

Through a chink in the shutters a thin shaft of moonlight enters and creeps slowly up the wall, while now and again from the street comes the mumur of footsteps.

Now, when the last footsteps have faded away and the city itself is quiet and still, a strange thing happens in Old Pen's shop. It begins with the tall, dark Grandfather Clock with the wise old face, that stands in the far corner. There is a queer whirring from somewhere inside him, and he begins to speak!

"Heigho!" says the Grandfather Clock slowly. "I'm tired of being wound up. Shall I never get a rest? It's surely time Old Pen gave me a change. He forgets it is nearly two hundred years since I was wound up for the first time. Ah, me; what charming days those were!"

The Grandmother Clock who stands near gives a sigh: "Yes indeed, to be sure!"

"Oh yes," continues the Grandfather Clock, "I stood in the hall of a wonderful old house, and the children used to play around me. Sometimes they even got inside me, for I have plenty of room in my case. Oh yes, the young men came in powdered wigs and velvet coats, and the ladies wore black beauty spots on their cheeks, and carried fans. How everything has changed! I can still hear the tunes they used to play, can't you m'dear?"

Olden Days

"Indeed, yes," replies the Grandmother Clock in a melodious voice. "Times seemed better then, though I expect we old clocks do not see all the improvements that have been going on. I remember the music lessons that used to be held in the room where I stood, long, long ago. The children used to play on a spinet."

"Ah yes, yes," says Grandfather Clock, "a spinet of course! I had almost forgotten that the spinet came before the piano. They say the piano is an improvement on the spinet, but d'you know, the spinet was very graceful."

"How rarely we hear it now!" sighs Grandmother Clock. "Oh, and do you remember, what good time we used to keep! We were never more than a few minutes out."

But a small modern clock with a cheeky face thought this was an opportunity to chime in.

"Stuff and nonsense!" he cries. "You two are always talking about the good time you kept, but really, you know nothing about it. There wasn't any wireless in your days. Now I have been put right by wireless, and believe me, it makes one feel very important, and so frightfully accurate!"

"Take no notice of that impudent young person," declares an old mantelpiece clock sturdily. "He's an upstart. Some day he will know better. Why, he hasn't seen a tenth of what I've seen. I used to stand in the dining-room of a fine inn on the road from London to Bath. Many a time I have heard the postilion's horn, and listened to the rattle of the coach horses in the cobbled yard. But it is all motor cars now, motor cars, smoke and noise."

Cuckoo Clock Breaks In

"That is just how I feel about it," breaks in the cuckoo clock. "Fancy trying to put me right by a time signal! Cheek I call it! Cuckoo—cuckoo!"

The little shop is silent for a while, until the beam of moonlight reaches a clock made of beaten brass, which shines in the faint light so that all the other clocks turn their faces expectantly toward it. "Won't you tell us your story?" cry several.

"If I were to tell you some of the things I have seen you would never believe me," says the brass clock.

"Oh yes we should," reply the others, eager for a tale of adventure.

A Tale of Adventure

"Well listen. I am an Indian clock. I was made agees ago by an Indian who sat for many a day beating me from brass. For many years I was nothing more than a gong, and they used me in a temple far up in the hills, where the white man had never been. I cannot tell you of all the adventures that came my way, but finally the temple was burned, while I, being made of brass, escaped."

At this the other clocks in the shop are so surprised that they nearly stop.

"Years afterwards," the brass clock goes on, "I was brought to England, and had these new works put in my case. How strange they felt at first!"

"Dear me!" exclaims another brass clock. "You must be as old as I am. I am a Lantern Clock, you see, and was made over 200 years ago by a man who was called the father of English clockmaking. His name was Thomas Tompion. Oh yes, Old Pen is very fond of me, though I have no pendulum or minute hand."

A creaking sound is heard above. It startles all the clocks so much that they cease talking and begin clicking and tocking in a busy chorus as though nothing had happened.

But they need not have been alarmed. It was only Old Pen turning in his sleep in the room above.

Some of the Clocks Were Made by Old Pen Himself, Others Were Collected From Near and Far.

A Wonderful Adventure for John

Founded on Fact

"HOW the child does grow!" exclaimed Mrs. Pigeon proudly. It seemed as though her son, John, had stretched several inches since tea time. But that, of course, was impossible.

"He'll be wanting to fly into the big world next," she thought, as she she set him some specially large acorns for supper.

Sure enough, when John came in he was very excited.

"Mother dear, big Cousin Paul is flying to France tomorrow with an important message from his master," he said, "May I go with him, please?"

Mrs. Pigeon looked thoughtful, and then answered, "Perhaps you may, but I must ask these questions. First, will Paul see that you go to bed early? Second, will you be sure to keep your feathers clean, so that the French pigeons cannot say, 'There's our Cousin Arabella's son, and isn't he dirty!'? Third, and most important of all, can you fly so far?"

John Pigeon said, "Yes" to the first two questions, and after the last he waved his wings several times. "Well," he replied, "I'm nearly sure I can."

"All right," said Mrs. Pigeon at last, "you may go."

So next morning she polished John's feathers till they shone, and put a clean collar on him. Then Paul came, as the sun was getting dressed.

"French While You Fly"

He promised his aunt to bring the little pigeon back safely, and they each gave her a good-by peck, and flew off, carrying with them a little red book, "French While You Fly."

Paul, who was an almost grown-up pigeon, repeated the important message to John as they sailed along.

"Yes, I think you know it properly now," said his small cousin when he had heard it about 50 times.

As they flew over the sea, the two birds saw their seagull relatives sitting on the waves, and wished they had time to call on them. But they had promised Mrs. Pigeon that John should go to bed in France at his usual time, so they flew on and on. At last the French shore sprang up—and then they were there!

When Paul gave his message next day his French cousins told him that he had a beautiful accent.

"Now, John," he said, when it was finished, "we'll fly round, and then you can say that you've seen part of France."

So they flew about, and thought how interesting it all was, and what fortunate pigeons they were.

"Now we must go home," said Paul, "for if we are late my dear Aunt won't let you fly with me again. Come along."

Paul's Idea

"Certainly," answered John, turning his wings at once toward England, like a dear obedient child.

After they had been flying for some time he said, "The wind seems very strong, Cousin."

Paul felt it carefully with his wings. "No, I don't think so," he replied.

So they flew further, and then John asked, "Is it the sea trying to pull me down, then?"

"I don't think that, either," answered Paul. "Let me tell you a story, and you may forget about it."

So he began the famous one that has no ending, and John listened, and flew on and on bravely.

But at last he exclaimed, "I can't go a stroke further—please let me rest on the waves with the seagulls." And he would have slipped onto the water if Paul had not stopped him.

For some time they waved about in the air, wondering what to do. Then Paul, being a clever young bird, had an idea.

* * *

Away at home, while Mrs. Pigeon was waiting she had done all the next three days' work. But still they did not come. She was thinking about going to France to look for the youngsters when a speck appeared in the sky.

As it grew bigger and bigger she exclaimed, "That's a pigeon, or my name's not Arabella (which it is!). But it can't be Paul without John, and it's never John without Paul!"

She felt very excited and twittery.

At last the pigeon fluttered to the ground, and it was Paul.

"I promised to bring him home safely, didn't I?" he said proudly, and dropped a sleepy little John from his back.

Three and a Swing

By J. LILIAN VANDEVERE

IT WAS a pleasant place to play, in the lawn swing under the maple tree in Joe's yard. Three boys might have had a good time there, but instead they sat scowling at each other.

"I think the swing should be a bus," said Joe. "I could be the driver and call out the towns. It would be one of the big touring buses."

"It's much more like a ship," said Edwin. "When we push it, it rocks like a ship on the sea. I could be the captain, and call out when we sighted a whale, or another ship."

"I know a better game than that," said Lawrence. "I say that the swing is a train. I'd be the conductor, and call out the stations, and collect tickets."

Edwin sat in one seat and sulked because he couldn't be the captain. Lawrence sat in the opposite seat and sulked because he couldn't be the conductor. Joe sat on the floor of the swing, and dug his toes into the grass.

For a while it was very still as they sat there thinking. Each of them wanted his own choice, and not one of them was willing to give in and play what the others had planned.

A robin brought her babies down to the lawn, but the boys paid no attention. Joe's fat puppy, Skip, came up wagging his tail, and begging for a romp, but they didn't even pat him.

"It's Joe's swing," said Lawrence to himself. "I guess he should be the one to say what it is."

"I'm a visitor, so I should remember to be agreeable," thought Edwin.

Then Joe stood up.

Joe's Idea

"I have it!" he cried. "We're going on a trip—a long, long trip! It's too hot to stay in the city, so we'll go away together. We'll go part of the way on Edwin's ship, and part of the way on Lawrence's train, and the rest of the way on my bus. Won't that be fun?"

From somewhere the smiles came back again. Skip began to bark as Edwin and Lawrence tumbled out of the swing. Something interesting was about to happen, and they were letting him share it!

"Each of you plan your share of the trip," went on Joe. "Get anything you need, and be back here at the swing in 10 minutes. The bus ride comes last."

"Bring your bathing suits for the boat ride," said Edwin, as he and Lawrence ran away with Skip at their heels.

Joe hurried to find his mother, and ask her if he might do something that would make a splendid finish to the bus ride that was his part of the trip.

"Yes, if you will go on one or two errands for me?" she said, and he scampered off to do his share of the work.

Before the 10 minutes was up, they were all at the swing again. Edwin had a box and a basket covered with a napkin. Lawrence had cards and papers and a conductor's punch, and in his pocket, where no one could see them, were three nickels. And each boy had his bathing suit, ready for whatever fun was coming.

"Come buy your tickets for the train ride!" called Lawrence.

He set up a ticket office on the steps, and Joe and Edwin bought their tickets. They were folded strips of paper, and the boys put them in their pockets and hurried to get on board the train. It looked like the old lawn swing, but Lawrence was saying: "Tickets, please! Car 3, seat 6—right here, sir!"

He showed Joe into one seat, and turned to see Edwin's ticket. "Car 3, seat 8—on this side," and he pointed to the other seat. Then he stood waiting, his eyes on his watch. "All aboard!" he cried, and started the train.

He called out station after station, and the train went on and on and on. Then it slowed down, and he jumped off, to come back with an armful of boys' magazines.

"All the latest magazines!" he cried, and Joe and Edwin each took one.

For a while they all sat and read stories, and the train ran on rather slowly. Then Lawrence got off again.

"Ice cream cones! Fresh ice cream cones!" he called when he came back, and there in his hand were three big cones, full of chocolate ice cream.

"Isn't this train ride fun?" said Joe and Edwin, as they ate their ice cream.

"Next station the wharf! All tickets, please!" said Lawrence, when the ice cream was gone.

The train stopped, and they all got off, ready to take the boat for the next part of the trip.

Then came Edwin's turn. He put a board up to swing for a gangplank, and his passengers went aboard.

"Deck chair No. 1," he said to Joe. "Deck chair No. 2," he said to Lawrence. "I hope you have your bathing suits, for we stop at a bathing beach."

The boat started. Its rocking was strangely like the motion of the train, but no one said a word about it.

"The sea is a bit rough today," said Edwin, sending the boat along faster. "But this is a good boat, and it's only a short trip to the beach."

"All ashore!" cried Captain Edwin. "There's the bath house, where you put on your bathing suits."

The Bathing Beach

It looked very much like the garage, but no questions were asked. Edwin was ready first, and when the others came out he had started the lawn sprinkler going. Of course that was the place for bathing, so they all ran into the spray and had a jolly, noisy, wet time. Skip chased them, and got himself wet, and had no end of fun.

"We must dress, now," said Edwin. "Deck games begin very soon."

In almost no time they were dry and dressed, and Edwin had set up his game of ring toss. That was fun, but after three games he ordered them back on the boat.

"The boat is off again," he told them, "so back to your deck chairs."

He disappeared into Joe's kitchen, where he had left his basket. When he came out he was carrying a tray with three small glasses of lemonade and three ginger cookies.

"I'm the deck steward, now," he said, as he passed the lunch.

The boat landed, and the passengers found that there was a bus terminal at the dock. So into the bus they got, and found Joe at the wheel. It seemed to be the same swing, and they couldn't really see the wheel, but he said it was there.

The bus stopped for gas. No one could see the filling station, but since Joe said, "Fill it up," and paid for ten gallons, there must have been one.

"Half an hour's wait here," said the driver at one station. So he and the passengers and Skip all got out, and had a fine game of tag.

Away they went again, but the driver kept looking toward his own house, and seemed to be listening for something. Then he heard his mother whistle.

"End of the run—all out!" he called. "We stop here for lunch—really we do!" he said, laughing, "and you're to have lunch with me! That whistle meant that lunch will be ready as soon as we wash our hands."

"Well, boys," said Joe's mother, as she began to serve the lunch, "I hear that you had a long pleasant trip this morning."

"It was a nice trip," said Edwin. "A sort of combination trip," said Lawrence.

"That was what made it such fun," said Joe. "We worked out the plan together!"

Indian Stories for Little Folks

There are few stories of Indian life for little children, so that two new ones, written by Therese Deming, and published by Laidlaw Brothers, Chicago, will prove very welcome.

"LITTLE EAGLE" is the story of a little Indian baby. Of course he had a dog, and such funny experiences he had with his dog and his new snowshoes! He wore pretty clothing and you would be surprised at his food. The book is a pretty picture book, too, with pictures of Little Eagle and his dog in three colors. Children from five to seven will enjoy "LITTLE EAGLE," and first grade children will be able to read it. ($1.00.)

"THE INDIANS IN WINTER CAMP" is all about the experiences of an Indian boy who went with his tribe into winter camp. The boys and girls had great experiences in the woods, and even tamed some of the wild animals for pets. They learned to read the Indian signs which make picture-writing on bison robes. All kinds of strange Indian games, which were played by the boys, are described in the book. The pictures are in brilliant colors and the reading matter is suitable for children from six to eight years of age. The author lived several years among the Indians in Southwestern United States and Mexico. ($1.25.)

Globe Trotting

Everyone has gone, but me,
To the mountains, or the sea,
Or the city.
Just at first it seemed unfair
That I could not go anywhere—
"What a pity!"

But in the closet room today
I found our old globe stored away
On the shelf;
And when once the thing was twirled
I'd been clear around the world
By myself!

I had crossed the ocean wide,
And had reached the other side
In a minute.
I had seen most every land,
I had touched it with my hand,
And been in it!

I had been to Ecuador,
And a dozen places more,
Strange and new—
India, Greenland, and Japan,
Honolulu, and Sudan,
Timbuktu.

So when the postman brings, some day,
Greeting cards from far away—
"Wish you were here!"
I shall answer: "Nice of you.
Wonderful sights to see here, too.
Can't come, my dear."

ROSE MARIE STEVENS.

Gold Dust

Some boys and girls have purses,
And motorcars and nurses,
And still they can't go everywhere
Or do just what they choose.

It does seem rather funny
To think I have no money
Yet I can walk through buttercups
With gold dust on my shoes!

ELIZABETH FLEMING.

The Electric Fairy

"WOULDN'T it be wonderful," began Jane one evening, tying on her own pink-checkered apron so that she might help Mother with the dinner, "if things happened now just as they did in fairy stories?"

"Just what would you like to have happen?" asked Mother, peeping into the oven at the golden cinnamon rolls baking within. "Would you like to grow wings like a fairy, or turn into a puff of smoke and disappear up our chimney?"

"Neither," Jane laughed. "But a story I've just read told all about a little girl who had to do all of the work at home. One day she met a fairy by a brook—but she didn't know that she was a fairy. The little girl was good to the stranger, and as a reward was given a broom which could do all kinds of housework: It baked the bread, cooked the meat, swept the floors—oh, it did everything! And of course the little girl lived happily ever afterward!"

"That was wonderful," Mother answered, filling the kettle. "But don't you think that just such wonderful things happen now?"

"Oh, no." Jane's eyes grew wide.

"You wished for cinnamon rolls for dinner, and here they are."

"Oh," Jane flushed. "I didn't mean that. You're always doing nice things like that for everybody. I mean things like pressing a button and having all the work done—and—" But before she could finish a strange thing happened. The lights which had brightened the kitchen only a second before, flickered and went out.

"Oh! Oh! Oh!" Jane cried. "What shall we do?"

"Light candles," Mother answered, rummaging in a drawer.

"But the lights will come on again, won't they?"

"Oh, yes. "We'll just have to wait for them. Sometimes the strong wind blows down the power line that brings us the electricity, which makes the light. It takes skilled men some time to put it back again, and we must be patient until they finish."

"But the dinner, Mother. Look, the tea-kettle has stopped boiling, and the milk isn't heating, and—" She ran to the oven door, "And the cinnamon rolls won't get done because the oven is getting cold!"

"We'll just make the best of things," Mother smiled reassuringly. "You see, the electricity heats the stove, too. When it is turned off, the kettle stops, the oven won't bake, and the milk refuses to heat."

"But Father will be home soon." Jane ran into the living room, to look at the electric clock. "And there won't be any dinner." But she was back in a second, crying, "Mother, even the clock has stopped!"

"Oh, yes, because it, too, is run by electricity. And as for Father, he comes home on the trolley—run by electricity—and until the power is on again, he won't be coming home for his supper."

"Oh dear! Oh dear!" Jane's eyes grew wider and wider. "Just how many things do we have that depend on electricity?"

"Well, the radio, the telephone, the telegraph, the vacuum cleaner, the electric iron, the washing machine—oh, many things, dear."

"And when the electricity won't run, things—" Jane began.

"The meat won't cook, the kettle won't boil, and the bread won't bake," Mother went on. "We might make it a sort of fairy story and say that there is an Electric Fairy living in our house, too, who sometimes falls asleep and leaves us with the supper to get without heat or light."

"Why, why—" stammered Jane thinking over what her mother had said. "If we really were living in fairy tale times, we'd never even have electric stoves and light and—" But as she spoke the lights which had flickered off a few minutes before again grew bright. And then the wonderful thing happened!

The kettle began to boil, the meat began to cook and the cinnamon rolls began to bake. The clock in the living room began to strike, the radio began to sing, and through the window they neard the low rumble of the trolley as it careened cheerfully along, bringing Father home to supper.

"Oh! Oh! Oh!" Jane clapped her hands in delight. "It's just like the fairy story! Just like the book! For it said, 'And when the little broom entered the kitchen, the kettle began to boil, the meat began to sizzle, the oven began to bake—' And it's just like that now. Only instead of it being the broom, it was the Electric Fairy!"

"So perhaps wonderful and exciting things happen now?" Mother smiled, heaping the cinnamon rolls on their plate.

"Oh yes, yes!" Jane's eyes were sparkling. "I've been living in a fairy tale all the time and never knew it. But now that I've found my fairy tale glasses, I'll never, never wish we lived in a story book again, for the story book is really living with me!"

A Tree Guessing Game

This game fits well into the scheme of things for the picnic or other outing which is held where there are trees of various kinds. About a dozen different varieties of trees should be picked out beforehand by someone in charge of the games. These trees should be plainly numbered. A good way to do this is to band them with a strip of paper bearing a number.

All who are taking part are given pencil and paper and are told to find the numbered trees, and write down the names of as many as they recognize. At the end of a set time all are recalled by a shrill whistle or other signal previously agreed upon. The one in charge of the game then reads a correct list of the names of the various numbered trees. The one having the most correct answers wins the game.

If it is desired, the bands of paper bearing the numbers may also carry sentences in which the names of the trees are concealed. For instance, the band for the oak tree might have this sentence, "Look, Rollo, a kite is caught in that tree." The ash tree might have this written on its band, "Has Henry arrived yet?"

THE WELL-DRESSED MAN

HE'S a little sensitive about clothes. The golf stockings, which he likes rather well, match his brown tweed knicker suit . . . his necktie, purchased uptown, bears an authentic label. His hat is right . . . his Oxfords all they should be. A well-dressed man—*aged eight!*

His mother, you may be sure, reads the advertisements. There are so many pertinent and valuable suggestions in them . . . clothes to wear, labor-saving devices for the kitchen, hints on home decoration, places to go, *ways to save money* . . . that in her busy task of making men and women out of active, intelligent youngsters, advertisements are really indispensable!

Read the advertisements in this newspaper . . . especially if you are raising a family! Advertisements tell you what you are buying before you spend a cent. They give you the latest ideas, the most recent developments of trustworthy manufacturers. And with their up-to-date news of clothes and refrigerators . . . of watches . . . airplanes . . . electronic tubes . . . they keep you abreast of your children!

Read the advertisements . . . your children do!

THE HOME FORUM

The Passing of the Preface

AUTHORS no longer write prefaces to their works. The introduction to the novel, which once filled the blank between title page and table of contents, is no more. One strides briefly from title page to the uncompromising Chapter One, usually left without even the dignity of a suggestive heading; for authors have become more independent, have taken on an armor of self-sufficiency. But, in becoming less suppliant, they have shut themselves out from their readers with the wall of their reserve. One opens the new novel and finds the bare title, by So-and-So; there follows the table of contents, Chapter One, Chapter Two, and so on. It is as if the author had said: "This is my book; make what you can of it, and with that saying turned his back squarely upon us and our likes and dislikes.

Of course, there is the publisher's "blurb" on the modern book jacket. But who, among the most gullible of us, could give credence to the book-jacket "blurb"? Perhaps one was taken in by the first few, before enthusiasm had carried the "blurb" writer out of the realm of the possible into his skyward flights among the wind-fluff of his superlatives. One knows what to expect now on the book jacket. On the inside of the front cover gushes a fountain of praise, so profuse that one is instantly aware of its artificiality. Natural springs burst not forth in such fashion; they trickle from rocky hillsides, sparkling, clear, cool and refreshing, or well up inexhaustibly from the feet of towering mountains. Whereas these fountains throw themselves aloft in public squares, spouting from sculptured gargoyles, splashing finely on smoothed and shaped cement, shining in weird and wonderful colors under electric lights after day has gone; their splashings are too loud to be listened to for any length of time, too seductively insinuating in their measured enticement of cool sound. So with the "blurb."

Turning to the back cover, one finds a sketch of the writer's career, his education, the influences which shaped his shining course. One shrinks from these sketches; even the first one fails to fascinate or allure. One has the same feeling of violated decencies, of harrowed niceties as when standing before Aunt Flora who, posed with one hand upon the head of her young son, sang the praises of his virtue boisterously, like a town crier on an afternoon too bright for loud calling, the young son writhing, crimson, ashamed under the directness of her undeviating praise. So one pictures the author behind the book-jacket character that is thrust upon him. And what have we gained by hearing that the author spent his boyhood dreaming dreams toward this great achievement, that he or she attended Harvard or Holyoke.

In his preface to the first edition of *"An Inland Voyage,"* Robert Louis Stevenson sums it up rather well: "But a preface is more than any author can resist, for it is the reward of his labours. When the foundation stone is laid, the architect appears with his plans, and struts for an hour before the public eyes. So with the writer in his preface: he may have never a word to say, but he must show himself for a moment in the portico, hat in hand." Is not the attitude more wholesome than a blushed shrinking behind the fulsome praise of a not disinterested third party?

The attitude of the preface, as I see it, was much more than a mere appeal to the patience of the reader. In most cases, it went far deeper than that. As, for instance, in those intensely earnest prefaces of Conrad's. In his preface to *"A Personal Record,"* he opens wide his heart and shows us his deepest aspirations, lays bare to the reader his innermost thoughts and ambitions, not pleading for understanding and sympathy, but accepting them even as he makes his plea, giving of his best while he confidently assumes the exchange of understanding that must be forthcoming from his reader. What would we lose of Conrad, had we not his prefaces to read! That other glorious expression, the credo of the artist, the preface to *"The Nigger of the Narcissus,"* is the outpouring of the spirit that made possible the work it introduces. It explains *"Lord Jim"* and *"Youth."* We can be devoutly thankful that Conrad published his works before the book-jacket "blurb" reached its zenith of iridescent superlatives. Imagine the spectacle of Conrad being led before the public by the hand, shrinking, sensitive, while the publisher's agent shouted his praises in the raucous tones of a side-show barker. In the last analysis, these prefaces of Conrad's show his plighted promise to the reader. It is as if he had said: "This is mine, and shall be yours. I have done what I could with it; take it, and I care beyond words that you shall get from it what I have set down for you." Having read the preface of any one of Conrad's books, the reader embarks upon the ocean of the narrative. If he visits strange ports, skirts mysterious shores, he knows that the way has been charted for him. In the background the navigator, Conrad, is standing, "hat in hand," not humble, but full of kindly concern for the joy of the passage.

The passing of the preface is, however, not a thing of recent happening. Conrad came not on the flood tide of its popularity. Rather, he gave it a new lease of existence, and revived its flagging strength. As long ago as 1842, George Borrow, in writing a preface to *"The Bible in Spain,"* opens his introduction with: "It is very seldom that the preface of a work is read; indeed, of late years, most books have been sent into the world without any. I deem it, however, advisable to write a preface, and to this I humbly call the attention of the courteous reader, as its perusal will not a little tend to the proper understanding and appreciation of this volume."

Moving forward again to that period when the preface had taken a new strength, just before its disappearance, we cannot pass over Maurice Hewlett. In his Invocation, introducing that lusty, swaggering figure *"Brazenhead the Great"* to his readers, Hewlett strikes still another note, a familiar, companionable note. He is at the reader's elbow; one hears his delighted chuckle, and feels that he is sharing in one's enjoyment of the extraordinary exploits of "Captain Salomon Brazenhead, seventh son of a seventh son, miraculously born in the seventh month." It is almost as if Hewlett, in his overflowing, bubbling joy, were disclaiming any credit for Captain Brazenhead. "Here he is," he seems to shout, "as much yours as mine. I have but set him down as I knew him, and expect you to enjoy his company in the same spirit." This is the note to which the whole gusty, blustering tale rings. One forgets Hewlett, except as a companion in enjoyment. At the end of the book one turns back to the preface, to chuckle again with Hewlett over his discovery. In *"The Forest Lovers"* Hewlett does not write a separate and formal preface. Instead he incorporates it in his first chapter, perhaps because he, like George Borrow, feared that prefaces were read no longer. Nevertheless the preface is there and I, for one, have always felt that the first long paragraph of Chapter One should have been lifted bodily out of its place and carried back to a position between the title page and the table of contents. For there a preface belongs, not insinuated into the body of the book.

The preface has vanished—vanished with Conrad and Hewlett. The publisher now dangles the writer before us as a puppet. He jerks the strings, and the author appears before our gaze. He calls out with a loud voice, declaiming the manifold virtues of the prodigy, his discovery. We are usually given a portrait of him, posed artistically, chin sunk on breast in an attitude of deep thought, or postured with one shoulder negligently against the door-post of his summer home, a dog or two crouched at his feet—the publishers, for some inexplicable reason, lean heavily toward dogs in the picture. Perhaps this is their idea of an intimate introduction. "Mr. Reader, meet Mr. Author." And we murmur in our embarrassment: "Pleased to meetcha," and retire rather clumsily.

Gone is the attitude implied in the words, "show himself for a moment in the portico, hat in hand." There is no portico now, and, outdoors or in, hats have vanished from the scene. The author poses in superior indifference, hands the reader his book with a bare title above his name, the nameless chapters numbered and concisely listed. He hands us the book, turns his back with a shrug as if to say: "You have my book; make what you can of it."

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The Clam Diggers: From a Painting by Anthony Thieme

A Ballad of Names

Some love the Laureate's "tall Elaine";
There are, who leaving Maud and May,
With Morris of Yolande are "fain"
(And add thereto, perchance, "is Fay");
Some shepherding with Phillis stray,
And some with Greek Autonoë;—
I care not who shall say me nay;
But Rose is still the name for me.

To Bulwer's Blanche some true remain;
Some Ethel love with Thackeray;
Some turn to Dickens' Nell, again;
Some choose the Ruth of Wordsworth's lay;
And some Sir Walter's Di. obey;
Some Christabel, of S. T. C.;
And some with Herrick's Julia play;
But Rose is still the name for me.

"By Celia's arbour" some complain;
Some with Olivia "make their hay";
To some not e'en Amelia Jane,
Or Ann-Matilda strike dismay;
To some Susanna's charms convey
"The chaste—the inexpressive She";
Some Hetty, Letty, Tetty sway;—
But Rose is still the name for me. . . .

—From "The Complete Poetical Works of AUSTIN DOBSON."

IN ROCKPORT, where his summer studio is located, Anthony Thieme is painting many pictures of that delightful old town. These are forceful canvases, swiftly and assuredly executed. Although at first glance the "Clam Diggers" might have been painted in the vicinity of Rockport, it really was inspired by sketches which Mr. Thieme made in his native country, Holland, some years ago. This artist has numberless drawings and color-notes from all over the Continent, which he consults from time to time, sometimes employing a composite of several in the same canvas.

Mr. Thieme declares that he lives in Rockport because it reminds him so strongly of Holland, but this picture diverges in several respects from the Massachusetts atmosphere. Here the fishermen moor their vessels in the harbor or tie them to a dock, while abroad, one frequently sees them beached when the tide is low. The American sails are always white, while in Europe the smaller boats have russet-brown sails and the larger ones may be rigged with almost any color.

Anthony Thieme is a splendid technician. He draws boldly, leaving all detail to the spectator's imagination. He uses little color, but his canvases are most effective, because he gets a dazzling result of white light as seen through the mist. This atmospheric condition frequently hovers over a harbor in the early morning, and is well loved by those who live intimately with the sea. Anthony Thieme might justly be called a painter of light.

The Wild Swans Go Over

It grew dark. The stars were just beginning to glow faintly. Overhead a moon came through; a shining silver circle. The River itself was quiet. Nothing moved. From somewhere deep with the scent of blossoming herbs, a late lark's song drifted. It seemed in the whole world I only was aware And I was alone.

There can be stillnesses of many kinds and degrees. The River has a stillness different from the quiet of solid ground. A tree is quiet in a taller, calmer way than is the grass. Any vagrant wind may rustle the grasses at its will, but the tree bends only upon a surer strength. So it is through all of nature. That which sometimes we think we know best we really know least. At any rate, so it seemed to me that evening; and I was glad with a deep, abiding joy that I was alone.

There are moments when to have no one else near is an indescribable delight. "I had three chairs in my house," Thoreau said, "one for solitude, two for friendship, three for society."

At least, if one is to be able to get closer to the pulse-beat of all the myriad of inarticulate things, the birds, and beasts of the fields, the winds, the mountains, the sky (and what a frail language it is, that labels inarticulate those who do not speak with our tongue)—if we are to do this, each one of us had best be alone.

So was my experience upon that evening. I think, were it not so, I should not have been prepared for, nor moved by, what shortly occurred. When all the light that remained was that faint half-light which sometimes floods the River's fingered reaches, just before night finally comes down over everything, spreading everywhere its jet-black cloak, it occurred.

The first sound I caught in the stillness was a muffled droning beat; steadily it grew stronger and louder. Then, as if from out of nowhere and so low over the water that I could almost touch the leader, a great "V" of swans came flying above my head. There must have been fifty or more. Probably they intended to settle somewhere down the River in the lower marshland for the night, and this accounted for their lowness. It was a easily forgotten. I had come close in a moment to a great many things. I had brushed wings with the inarticulate. We had spoken together. There was no need for words.

I must have sat still, after they had gone, for ten minutes—not daring to move lest there might be more to come. But there was not, and so at long last I rowed slowly back to my little landing-place among the rushes.

Coming back home through the meadows (it was full night now), I found a dew had fallen, and its drops glistened again and again in the moonbeams. A light from the open doorway of the house threw a wide band of yellow on the pathway, and, seeing it lie there, I became aware of the woodsy smell of frying bacon. I had had enough of being alone. I was a man. I wanted companionship now—and my supper.

In Quest of Apples

One can never forget the fragrance of a cellar, closed against the winter, and filled with apples. One can recall so well going down the stairs, bearing candle and basket, meeting an atmosphere of cool dimness, altogether removed from that of the rest of the house. It was pervaded with the sweet scent of apples . . . Baldwins, rounded, thick-skinned, sturdy and deeply flushed; Northern Spys, more elongated in shape, and streaked with rosy-red on pale green; Greenings, great globes of saffron yellow; little brown and gold Russets—all these treasures of the orchard, lying in their respective bins, firm cheeks touching.

It is easy to imagine each apple a little sealed casket, bearing within, by some mysterious metamorphosis, all the stored richness of May breezes scattering white bloom on the grass, of summer rains washing the faces of tiny green knobby fruit, and, at last, of the langorous gold of October sunshine, crisp west winds and clear frosty nights—all these adding to the flavor and perfection of crimson and golden apples, hanging like jewels against deep autumn skies.

Thus are brought to the cellar sweetness of sunlight, freshness of wind and rain, and tang of frost, to be diffused like perfume through the air and greet the one who descends

געטליכע הערשאפט

(איבערזעצט פאר דעם „קריסטשען סיינעם מאניטאר")

סיינעם חאבען לעזונם אויספרובירט. דער מאטעריעלער קוסטומער איז א חלום, און אז ע נאם וועלכער חאם באשעפען אלץ דינג, חאם נים נעקענט באשאפען א מענש וואם זאל קענען זיין קראנק, פרעך זאל קענען זינדיגען, וויך חאבען זיי אויספרובירט בורם אז די איינציגע וואחרע חושים פון דעם מענש זיינען גייסטיג, און אז דיזע חושים מרשענע איבער די איינרדרקען פון נאם צום מענש. און דורך פוץ רעכאנונג ווערט דער מענש ארויסגעחאלטען אין זיין מאג מעגליכען לעבען.

צוויי באזונדערע זיינען קענען קיין מאל נים ווערען פעראייניגם. אויב דער מענש וועלם נעזונג מאכען אלץ וועלם ער נים עקענט ווערען פעראייניגם מים נאם, דער גייסם פון דער וועלם; און אויב ער וואלם נעזונג קערפערליך וואלם ער נים עקענט פעראייניגם ווערען מים נאם וואם איז נים קערפערליך. אין פיעלע קרשער פון די חויליגע שריפטען גים מען אנצוהערן אז נאם איז אומקרום, איבערחויפט ווערם דיזער מאקם קלאר ארויסגעקומען. בראכם מען די ווערטער פון דעם אפאסטעל פולוס, ער זאגם, „אין איחם (נאם) לעבען מיר אלן בעוועגען אונז אין חאבען אונז ער קיינסטענם". דיזער מסוק דריקם אוים, אויף א נאנץ קלארען אופן, אז דער (אחער) ער מענש, דער מענש וואם איז פעראייניגם מים נאם, בעזיצם אין אייביג דריקם אוים די טעלות פון נאם.

דוד חסלך חאם אויסגערופען, „איך וועל מחללל זיין מאר דעם אל-מעכטיגען נאם; דער נאם וועלכער חעלפם מיר אין אלע מיינע נויטען." דוד חאם נעווים גמפוחם חאבען א בעשטימטען נעפיחל פון דער נאחענמפחיים פון נאם, און פון זיין ליבע און שוץ וואם איז אויסער נעזונג צו דעם מענשענס נעבריוך, כדי ער זאל זיך-אויז קענען אויסדריקען. ער חאם אויסער נע-מאכן חזלת, חאם זיך אויסער פערחרים אין אוחם, און חאם איחם לויבליידער נעזונגען. מיר חאבען אוחם בעדארפם נאר-פאלגען. אבער בעסער פון אלעם, חאבען מיר עשקליך בעדארפם נעחאמען אין אל-כעפארחאם אז דער מענש איז מאר אייביג דריקם אוים מענשען.

אינפארמאציאן וועגען פריסטשען מיינעם קי-מפאניאר וואם וועלם אריסטענדאנצאן אין דער אידישער שפראך קען באשטעלט ווערען דורך דזשד א שריפטליכער באפארענונג פון די קריסט-לידיסשאמטסיכע פאבלישינג סאסייעטי. (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Proportion

In the sky there is a moon and stars,
And in my garden there are yellow moths
Fluttering about a white azalea bush.

Reflecting Dominion

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TRUE dominion is a very inspiring quality to possess; for it not only blesses him who possesses it, but helps him to encourage others to attain unto the confidence, assurance, peace, and security which rightly belong to them. This spiritual dominion is very different from the material sense of domination, which so often is the result of pride of possession or position, of self-will or self-importance. This sort of dominion gives no real satisfaction to anyone, and oftentimes leads to friction and dissatisfaction.

True dominion can be realized only as one understands his sonship with the Father, his inseparability from God, and knows that, even as Jesus said, "The Son can do nothing of himself, but what he seeth the Father do: for what things soever he doeth, these also doeth the Son likewise." One must strive to remember that man in God's likeness is spiritual and perfect, and that for this reason the substance of man's life is spiritual, and cannot become discordant or diseased. Man's life is spiritual, derived from God, and as such his life is independent of material beliefs or laws, and is in fact eternal. Man's consciousness, as God's image, is a reflection of the divine Mind, God, and so is free from beliefs of either superior or inferior intellect. By reason of his unity with God, spiritual man reflects the supreme governing authority, thus humbly expressing or reflecting true dominion.

That God's dominion is supreme is proved when the understanding of it is seen to prove "of none effect" any belief in an evil mind, power, or cause. For instance, reflecting God, who is Love, destroys hate and animosity. Reflecting harmony and spiritual perfection destroys discord and imperfection. Reflecting purity and spiritual strength destroys sin and weakness. Reflecting the infinite ability to do right, one is led to do right, and is protected from doing wrong. Doing right is the sure road to true success, for it is reflecting God. No power can oppose God, good, or usurp His divine, unfailing authority.

Mrs. Eddy writes on page 316 of her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures": "Christ presents the indestructible man, whom Spirit creates, constitutes, and governs. Christ illustrates that blending with God, his divine Principle, which gives man dominion over all the earth." "Blending with God"! This is a very helpful and important thought, for it leads to dominion over all false material beliefs through understanding that man, created by Spirit, is indestructible.

Here one may say, God seems to be a very long way off, and inharmony and sickness seem very real. Well we know that to material sense these conditions do seem very real, but Christian Scientists have glimpsed somewhat of the fact that material existence is a dream, and that God, who is the only creator, never made a man that could be sick or sinful, that the only real senses of man are spiritual, and that these true senses convey the impressions of God to man, and so help us in daily life.

Opposites cannot blend. Were man material, he could not blend with God, who is Spirit. Were man corporeal, he could not blend with God, who is incorporeal. In many places the Bible brings out the fact that God fills all space, perhaps the best known passage being Paul's words, "In him we live, and move, and have our being." This makes it clear that the real man, blending with God, possesses and reflects eternally the qualities of God.

The Psalmist declared, "I will cry unto God most high; unto God that performeth all things for me." He must have had a very definite sense of God's nearness, of His ever present protection and love, to have written thus. He prayed to God, trusted Him, and sang praises to Him. We need to do this too; and, above all, we need to become conscious of man's permanent unity with God. This will give us greater confidence, and help us to lift our thoughts above material sense testimony and to deny it power or place. As our true nature as the children of God becomes more real to us, we shall no longer hesitate to claim our unity with God, but shall be more and more receptive to the light of spiritual understanding, which in time will completely destroy the darkness and chaos of the mortal, material dream.

Surely it will be admitted that a false, mythical sense of creation cannot have any real intelligence or power. When this is admitted, one will see that any suggestions of evil as possessing power or dominion are without foundation, therefore are devoid of authority or effect. The Christian Science textbook abounds with rules for guidance, and here is one which, if followed, would prove of great help to mankind (p. 381), "Think less of the enactments of mortal mind, and you will sooner grasp man's God-given dominion."

(An another column will be found a translation of this article into Yiddish.)

On Trying to Find London

Where is this London we hear so much about?

In various parts of England we come across "London Roads." Signposts "To London" stand round about like guardian angels. Milestones tell us how far we have still to go. But there never appears to be any definite region that is London. The old definition of a Londoner as "one born within the sound of Bow Bells" is vagueness itself. Dick Whittington is said to have heard these bells of Cheapside as far away as Highgate Hill, and no doubt sound will carry to distant heights and fail to reach nearer spots. In this case some difficulty arises in drawing an exact line.

No railway terminus mentions London. Each has its own fancy title, redolent of the country, such as King's Cross, Paddington, or St. Pancras. You guess that you have arrived in London by the general air of finality—something like a theatre when the play is over.

When driving in by car you begin to suspect that you have reached London when the houses stand together with no fields between them, when lamp-posts are frequent, when tradesmen's carts are to be seen. This may, however, be merely a provincial town. It is only when you have driven through this kind of thing for twenty miles, and taken several hours to do it—no matter your h. p.—that you may rest assured that you have been through London. The whole affair covers some four hundred square miles.

"But I have a tongue in my head," you will say, "and can ask where I am." True, but the person you ask has no tongue of any use. Every one denies that he lives in London, and points into the distance if you ask him where London is. Most people say that they are "a stranger in these parts." If especially intelligent a man will inquire whether you mean (a) the County of London, or (b) the Postal area or (c) the City. Here, however, his intelligence ends abruptly, for even if you have your answer pat, he will not be able to explain.

Never expect a Londoner to give you directions by the points of the compass. Owing no doubt to our grey skies, he never thinks of referring to the sun as a guide, and will tell you the way in terms of "right" and "left." Even here it is wiser to notice his gestures rather than his words, for he will often point to the right and call it "left." — M. V. Hounsa, in "London at Home."

Sonnet to the Moon

It is beyond my power to tell in song
The brittle, haunting beauty of this night,
Or lift dull words to that unmeasured height
To which your presence and the stars belong.
The ocean stabbed by each sharp, silver prong
Erects with flowing fingers, cool and white,
A liquid ladderway of running light,
And crumbles what had seemed forever strong.
Your smooth serenity can feel no fear
Of my attempts to catch your globe in thrall;
I reach to rise but find my feet held here,
And therefore reproduce your shining sphere,
The calm translucence of your perfect ball,
In rounded radiance of a falling tear.

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STOCK MARKET IS HEAVY IN DULL SESSION

Prices Work Lower With Losses of Two and Three Points for the Leaders

NEW YORK, Aug. 31 (AP)—The announcement of $1,100,000,000 in financing for the United States Treasury focused Wall Street's attention upon the mounting Treasury deficit today, and helped to impart a heavy tone to the stock market.

The extremely favorable terms of the new Treasury financing, however, had a bolstering effect upon the bond market, where U. S. Government issues and rail liens improved. Some selling came into the foreign issues, however, Brazilians breaking sharply on announcement of suspension of sinking fund payments.

Stocks worked lower in a continuation of the recent dull trading. Losses of around 3 points in American Telephone, American Can, Air Reduction, Case and Atchison were accompanied by declines of 2 or more in U. S. Steel, Allied Chemical, Westinghouse, Consolidated Gas and New York Central.

Purity Baking was weak, making a new low.

Sales approximated 800,000 shares.

It was pointed out in speculative quarters that the large Treasury financing was susceptible to either bullish or bearish interpretation.

Commercial Activity Pickup

The offering of $800,000,000 in long-term bonds at 3 per cent might indicate a belief in treasury circles that a substantial pickup in commercial activity is likely to appear before the next quarterly tax date, so that such favorable terms might not then be available. This possibility had little effect upon sentiment, however, since it had been brought up three months ago, when a similar offering of bonds was made at 3⅛ per cent.

Although it is understod that the Administration is averse to any increase in taxation during depressed times, the deficit of some $900,000,000 in the fiscal year that ended June 30 and the prospect of an even larger deficit this year is regarded in Wall Street as foreshadowing an eventual period of reckoning. Bankers acknowledge, however, that with our enormous credit resources, large Treasury deficits are minor matters as contrasted to their threatening import in Great Britain, unpalatable as they may be.

The better tone in bonds, particularly the railroad obligations, has inspired considerable gossip over the possibility that organized support may have been arranged. There is no confirmation of this in prominent banking circles, however, where the theory is offered that the market had merely become technically oversold.

With railroad earnings for July comparing less favorably with last year than those of June, and freight car loadings reports unfavorable, little basis for the movement can be found.

Early estimates of the weekly freight car loadings figures to be announced Wednesday, however, indicate some improvement.

Bond Tone Hopeful

The bond market started the new week today with a more hopeful tone. The price trend was generally higher. Rising prices in railroad issues and moderate gains in United States Government obligations caused the change in sentiment.

Treasury and Liberty loans were dull much of the time, but good gains were scored by the Treasury 3⅜s of 1943-47 and of 1940-43 and the new 3⅛s of 1946-49. The reaction of traders to the offering of $800,000,000 of 3 per cent bonds, the lowest rate since before the war, was favorable. Several outstanding Government issues field aproximately the same rate.

Railroad loans continued to gain, but nothing tangible developed to explain their strength. Foreign bonds declined irregularly. Brazilian 6½s of 1926-57, 8s of 1941 and 6½s of 1957 dropped several points each. The first named bond at one time was 7 points lower than the previous close. This weakness followed the announcement that amortization payments on the bonds of the Brazilian National Government had been suspended, although interest payments will be continued. Brazilian provincial issues are not affected by the suspension.

In most instances declines in other foreign issues were fractional but the trend was plainly downward.

Public utility obligations made small fractional gains in most instances. Trading in them was more active than in the industrials which declined irregularly and narrowly.

Stock-privilege obligations held quiet with their net changes divided about equally between gains and declines.

RAILROAD INCOME REDUCED IN JULY

NEW YORK, Aug. 31 (AP)—Railroad earnings reports received to date indicate that all Class 1 railroads in July had net operating income of $55,750,000, a decrease of 32.6 per cent from $82,750,153 reported for the like month last year, and a reduction of 54.9 per cent from July, 1929.

The first 72 carriers to report showed July net operating income of $50,553,000, a decline of 31.8 per cent from $74,222,000 reported for July, 1930, in June the same railroads showed a decline of 26.2 per cent from June last year.

DIVIDENDS

Glidden Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the prior preference stock, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 18.

National Standard Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents on the common, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 18.

South Penn Oil Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents, payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 15.

H. R. MALLINSON & CO., INC.

H. R. Mallinson & Co., Inc., reports for six months ended June 30, net loss of $464,738 after depreciation, interest, etc., compared with net loss of $374,288 in first half of 1930. Accumulated unpaid dividends on the 7 per cent preferred amounted to $44,838 June 30.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

1931 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Aug. 31	Last Aug. 29
14¾	3⅛	..	Abitibi Pow & P	400	4	3⅝	3⅝	..
52	11¾	..	Abitibi pf	100	12	12	12	..
23½	11⅛	1	Adams Express	600	14½	14⅛	14⅛	..
33⅝	22⅛	2	Adams Millis	1300	33½	33	33	33⅛
11⅝	4	..	Advance Rumely	200	5	5	5	5
109⅝	70¾	3	Air Reduction	400	79⅛	77	77	80⅝
10⅝	3½	..	Airway Elec App	100	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
20⅛	7	.40	Alaska-Juneau	29400	17	15⅛	15⅞	17⅛
12¾	4⅛	..	Alleghany Corp	200	6	6	6	6⅛
182¾	102¾	6	Allied Chem	2800	114	111¼	111¼	113⅞
130	121⅞	7	Allied Chem pf	400	122	122	122	123
42¾	18¾	2	Allis Chalmers	100	24¾	24½	24½	24⅛
23	15⅛	2	Amerada	200	18⅝	18⅛	18	18
29⅝	11½	..	Am Ag Ch Del	300	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝	..
38	25¾	2.40	Am Brake S&F	200	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	..
129¾	88⅝	5¶	Am Can	16200	93½	92	92⅝	94⅞
38¾	14	1	Am Car & Fdy	100	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
86	50	7	Am Car & F pf	50	56	56	56	..
43¾	13	..	Am Chain	100	15	15	15	15
14½	5⅞	..	Am Com Alcohol	400	6½	6⅜	6⅜	6⅛
33⅛	18½	..	Am European	500	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19½
51⅝	21¼	..	Am & For Pow	7200	29¼	28⅝	28¼	29½
100	83¾	7	Am & For Pow	400	83½	83	83	83⅝
79½	46½	..	Am & For Pow 2pf	100	48½	48⅛	48⅛	..
10⅝	6¼	1	Am Hawaiian	200	7	7	7	..
31⅛	18⅛	3	Am Ice	300	18⅞	18¼	18⅛	..
36	9¼	..	Am International	200	13¾	13⅝	13¾	14
23¾	8⅛	..	Am Metal	100	11	11	11	11⅜
39⅞	5	..	AmNat Gas pf	10	10½	10½	10½	11
64⅞	30¾	1	Am Power & Lt	400	35¾	35	35	..
85	68½	5	Am P&L pf sta	100	70	70	70	..
21½	11½	.60	Am Radiator	1400	12⅝	12¼	12¼	12⅝
12⅝	5	..	Am Republic	100	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	..
37⅝	15⅛	..	Am Rolling Mill	900	20⅝	20½	20⅝	..
66	45	5	Am Safety Razor	100	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝
42	26	5	Am Shipbuilding	50	26	26	26	..
58½	24⅝	2	Am Smelt & Ref	1700	31½	31⅛	31⅝	31⅝
138½	117½	7	Am Smelt & R pf	200	123½	123½	123½	..
4½	⅝	..	Am Solvents & C	300	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
31¼	11⅛	1	Am Steel Fdries	300	15	15	15	15
48¼	37	2½¶	Am Stores	100	45½	45½	45½	45½
201¾	156⅛	9	Am Tel & Tel	6200	172¾	170¾	171⅝	173⅞
40	20⅝	..	Am Woolen pf	400	35	33½	33½	35
4	1	..	Am Writ Pap ct	400	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	..
43¼	18¾	1½	Anaconda Cop	3900	25	24⅜	24⅜	25⅝
36	19⅛	2.40	Anchor Cap	100	21½	21½	21½	..
102	98	7	Archer Dan pf	10	99	99	99	100
4½	1½	..	Armour Ill A	200	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
2⅞	1	..	Armour Ill B	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
47	10⅛	..	Armour Ill pf	100	11¾	11¾	11¾	..
28⅛	5¾	..	Asso Avparel Ind	300	10	9	10	..
203⅜	132¾	10	Atchison T&SF	400	139¼	135	135¼	137⅝
108¼	100½	5	Atchison pf	400	105	104⅝	105	..
120	78	7	Atl Coast Line	100	86	86	86	..
39	14	..	Atl Gulf & WI	100	13½	13½	13½	..
23⅝	11⅛	1	Atl Refining	700	17	16⅝	16⅝	17
295½	101½	4§	Auburn Auto	2800	139	134	134⅛	139⅝
28	18⅝	3	Austin Nichols A	20	21¼	21	21	..
6⅛	3	..	Aviation Corp Del	2600	3⅝	3⅛	3½	3⅝
			—B—					
27⅞	9⅛	..	Baldwin Loco	100	13	13	13	..
87⅞	43	5	Balt & Ohio	800	46	45	45	46
80½	64	4	Balt & Ohio pf	100	65	65	65	..
14½	5¾	1	Barnsdall A	1400	8¾	8¼	8¾	8¾
111	106	7	Beatrice Cr pf	100	110½	110⅛	110⅝	110⅝
62	44½	3	Beech-Nut Pack	300	53¼	52	53¼	..
6⅛	1¾	..	Belding Hem	100	6	6	6	..
80¾	74⅜	4.13	Belg Nat Rys ppf	100	75½	75½	75½	..
25½	14⅞	1	Bendix Aviation	4900	23¾	22¾	22¾	23⅝
46¼	31¼	2	Best & Co	900	40¾	39¾	39⅞	40
70⅜	34¼	2	Bethlehem Steel	2700	41¼	39⅝	39⅝	41⅛
43	20¾	1½	Bohn Alum & Br	500	38	37⅝	38	38
76½	47	3¶	Borden	400	59¼	58¾	58¾	59
30¾	14½	1	Borg Warner	100	19¼	19¼	19¼	..
22¾	8¼	1.43	Briggs Mfg	1000	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼
69⅜	53⅞	4	Brooklyn Man T	100	57	57	57	57¼
13⅜	7½	..	Brooklyn Queens	100	11½	11½	11½	11½
129⅜	99	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	200	112	111⅛	111⅛	..
9½	3	..	Bruns Terminal	300	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	5¼
20⅞	6⅛	..	Bucyrus Erie	400	8⅜	8	8	..
34⅞	12⅝	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	200	13⅜	13	13	10¼
5⅝	2½	..	Budd Mfg	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅜
13	7⅛	1	Budd Wheel	100	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	..
104	70	7	Bush Term deb	10	80	80	80	..
20⅝	9	..	Butterick	100	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	..
29¾	23⅝	..	Byers	400	32¼	31	31⅛	32½
			—C—					
53	20½		*Calif Packing	300	23	22½	22½	..
11⅜	5	..	Calumet & Hecla	200	6¼	6¼	6¼	6⅛
45⅜	20¼	1¼	Canadian Pacific	2300	21¼	20⅞	20⅞	21½
16	9½	..	Capital Admin	100	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	..
131½	51¼	6	Case Thresh	27800	64¼	62⅛	62⅛	65
52½	21⅛	3	Caterpillar Trac	100	22½	22½	22½	..
16	8⅞	..	Celanese Corp	2000	12¾	12⅛	12⅛	..
13¾	3⅜	..	Celotex ct	300	5	5	5	..
7⅛	2½	..	Century Ribbon	1200	7⅛	6⅝	7⅛	6⅝
75	50	7	Century Rib pf	10	85	85	85	..
23¼	7	..	Checker Cab Mfg	700	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
54⅛	27½	3	Chesapeake Corp	300	35	34⅝	34⅝	..
46½	27	2½	Ches & Ohio	800	36	35⅝	35⅝	36
27½	15¾	..	Chi & Gt W pf	100	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	25⅛
15⅝	4¾	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	300	8	8	8	8
45½	23⅛	4	Chi & N'western	200	24½	23⅞	23⅞	24¼
15⅛	6½	..	Chi Pneu Tool	100	8	7⅞	8	..
35	15½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	200	19½	19½	19½	19½
65½	22½	..	Chi Rock Is & P	200	37½	37½	37½	38⅝
101	50	7	Chi R I & P 7%	100	63½	63½	63½	..
33¾	14¼	..	Childs Company	100	18	18	18	19¼
25¾	12½	1	Chrysler	4600	22¾	22¼	22¼	22⅝
37⅞	30	3.60§	City Ice & Fuel	100	30¼	30¼	30¼	30
90	77⅛	6½	City Ice & F pf	10	80	80	80	..
4⅞	2	..	City Stores	200	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
25	10	..	City Stores A	10	10	10	10	10
34⅛	24	3	Cluett Peabody	100	24½	24½	24½	..
170	133	7.50	Coca Cola	100	146	146	146	146½
104½	101¾	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	100	103½	103½	103½	..
17½	9	..	Collins & Aikman	700	14¼	13⅞	13⅞	14
32¼	9¾	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	100	14	14	14	..
45⅜	20⅝	2¶	Columbia Gas	900	30⅝	30	30	30½
11⅜	6	.56	Col Graph ct	200	7⅜	7¼	7¼	7½
111⅝	55	5¶	Columbian Carb	600	67	65¾	66½	67
16⅜	6	.56	Columbia Graph	100	8	8	8	8
23¼	13	2	Comm Credit	500	16¼	15½	16	16¼
34	20	2	Comm Inv Tr	300	24¾	24⅝	24⅝	24¾
21½	10½	1	Comm Solvents	1400	17½	16⅞	17	17½
12	6⅞	.40	Comwith & So	2100	8⅛	8	8⅛	8⅛
100¾	90	6	Comwith&S 6pf	600	95⅝	95¾	95⅞	95½
14¾	6⅞	..	Congoleum Nairn	900	14⅜	14¼	14¼	14⅜
15	3¾	..	Consol Film Ind	200	7½	7¼	7½	..
18⅞	10½	2	Consol Film I pf	100	13½	13½	13½	13⅞
109⅞	82⅛	4	Consol Gas	2300	95⅛	93¼	93¼	95⅝
107	101½	5	Consol Gas pf	100	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	..
15⅞	11½	1	Consol Laundries	400	13⅛	13¼	13½	13⅝
42½	25	6	Consol Rys Cu pf	100	27	27	27	..
8½	3	..	Container A	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	3
30	9¼	..	Cont Baking A	100	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12½
3⅜	1¼	..	Cont Baking B	800	1½	1½	1½	1⅝
77½	44⅞	8	Cont Baking pf	200	58½	57⅝	57⅝	58½
62¾	30⅜	2½	Cont Can	600	48¾	47⅞	47⅞	48½
4½	2	..	Cont Motors	100	2	2	2	2¼
12	5	..	Cont Oil	1100	10¼	10	10	10⅛
12	5	..	Cont Shares	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
86⅝	55⅜	3¶	Corn Products	400	66¾	65¾	65⅜	66
18	6¼	..	Coty	100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7¾
6⅞	2	..	Crown Zellerback	300	4⅛	4	4	4
106	80	7	Crucible Steel pf	30	90	88	88	89
5⅞	2⅛	..	Suba Co	100	4	4	4	3½
35	16	..	Cuban Am S pf	30	27	27	27	27
2⅝	⅝	..	Cuban Cane pr	800	1	1	1	1
48⅞	35¾	4	Cudahy Packing	100	40	40	40	..
5⅞	2⅛	..	Curtis-Wright	1900	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
8⅛	3	..	Curtis-Wright A	100	4	4	4	4⅛
			—D—					
23	9⅝	..	Davison Chem	200	11	11	11	11⅛
22	17⅞	1.40	Deere & Co pf	1700	15⅞	15¼	15⅞	16¼
102	45¼	4	Del Lack & W	100	51	51	51	..
23	14⅞	1	Diamond Match	600	19⅛	19⅜	19⅛	19⅜
13½	8⅞	1	Dome Mines	600	12¼	11⅞	11⅞	12⅞
21¼	17¼	1.25	Douglas Air	300	18⅜	18	18	..
107	71	4¶	Du Pont de Nem	2200	86½	85	85½	86¾
124¾	118¾	6	Du Pont deb	100	124½	124½	124½	..
			—E—					
13¼	5⅛	..	Eastern Roll Mill	300	5½	5¼	5¼	5½
185¾	118	5¶	Eastman Kodak	700	144½	141¼	142	144¼
21⅞	9¼	1.60	Eaton Axle & Spg	100	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
74⅜	34⅛	6	Elec Auto-Lite	300	40¼	39¾	39¾	40
4½	2	..	Elec Boat	300	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	..
9⅞	6⅞	..	Elec & Mus wi	200	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	7
60¾	30⅛	1	Elec Pow & Lt	3200	40½	39⅛	39⅛	40⅝
98¼	80	6	El Pw&L 6% pf	100	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜	86
44	30	3	Endicott Johnson	400	45	44	45	..
86½	70	..	Engineers P S 6pf	100	86½	86½	86½	..
8⅝	3⅛	..	Evans Auto Load	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3¼
			—F—					
29⅜	10¼	1.60	Fairbanks Morse	200	10⅞	10¾	10¾	10¼
109⅞	66	7	Fairbanks M pf	130	65	62⅛	62⅛	..
30	11¼	1.20	Fed Water Serv	600	14¼	13⅞	13⅞	14⅜
56¼	36¼	2.60	Fidelity Phe F In	100	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	..
21½	13	1	Firestone T&R	100	17½	17½	17½	..
63	41	2½	First Nat Stores	100	59⅞	59	59	59¾
⅞	⅜	..	Fisk Rubber	500	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
3	1	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	50	1	1	1	..
3½	1⅛	..	Fisk R 1pf cv	110	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
64½	20¼	2	Foster-Wheeler	500	24⅜	23⅞	23⅞	24⅞
38⅜	11⅝	2½	Fox Film A	3300	15⅛	14½	14½	14⅞
43¼	22	3	Free port Texas	100	27	26¼	26¼	27
			—G—					
60	42	5	Gamewell	20	40	40	40	..
73⅛	52⅞	4	Gen Am Tnk Car	400	57	56¾	56¾	57
47	15¼	2	Gen Asphalt	200	22¼	21¼	21¼	22
25⅝	17½	2	Gen Baking	100	20⅝	20½	20½	20⅝
54¾	35	1.60	Gen Electric	5900	41⅛	40¼	40⅝	41⅞
12⅛	11⅛	.60	Gen Elec Sp	300	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
56	43	3	Gen Foods	1200	51	49⅞	50½	51
8½	4⅛	.30	*Gen Gas & E A	300	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	4⅜
50	35	3	Gen Mills	500	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	40
48	31⅛	3	Gen Motors	6100	36⅜	36	36	36⅝
103⅝	95	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	100	103⅛	103	103⅛	103⅛
23	8⅛	..	Gen Pub Service	10	19½	19½	19½	12⅝
84⅛	40	5	Gen Ry Signal	100	47	47	47	..
114	104⅝	6	Gen Ry Sig pf	100	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	..
9½	2⅝	..	Gen Realty	300	2¾	2¾	2¾	2⅜
15½	1⅞	..	Gen Thea Equip	2700	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	2⅝
38¾	18⅝	..	Gillette Saf Raz	600	19⅝	19	19	19¼
76⅞	62⅜	5	Gillette S R pf	100	63⅛	63	63	..
52	36⅛	7	Gimbel Bros pf	100	47	47	47	..
82	48	7	Glidden ppf	30	80	80	80	..
9⅞	4	..	Gobel (Adolf)	400	6⅛	6⅞	6⅞	..
42½	21	2½	Gold Dust	1400	28⅜	27⅞	27⅞	28⅞
20⅞	8¼	..	Goodrich	300	12⅝	12¼	12¼	12¼
52¾	30⅝	3	Goodyear	100	41	41	41	..
91	71	7	Goodyear 1pf	100	85	85	85	84½
13¾	4⅞	..	Gotham Silk Hose	100	9	9	9	..
6½	2⅜	..	Graham Paige	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	..
25½	13	1§	Grand-Sil Stores	200	16	15⅝	15⅞	15
13⅞	10⅜	..	Grand Union	300	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	..
46	36	3	Grand Un pf	100	43	42⅛	42⅛	..
42	25¾	1	Grant (WT)	500	42	41	41	41⅛
69⅜	33⅝	3	Great Nor pf	200	34⅞	34⅜	34⅜	35
11⅞	7	..	Great West Sug	100	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9¼
6⅜	2⅝	..	Grigsby-Grunow	400	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
			—H—					
9¾	4½	..	Hahn Dept Sto	700	5⅛	5	5	..
63⅞	50	6½	Hahn D S pf	100	52½	52⅛	52⅛	52⅜
44⅛	24⅛	1	Harbison Walker	200	26	26	26	..
8	2⅛	..	Hayes Body	200	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	..
118⅛	111	7	Hercules Powd pf	100	116	116	116	..
			—I—					
19⅛	5⅝	..	Hollander	100	14	14	14	..
37	26	2½¶	Holland Furnace	200	27	26⅛	26⅛	26⅜
104	81	6¶	Homestake M	100	90	90	90	..
9⅜	4⅛	..	Houdaille Her B	1200	6⅝	6¼	6⅛	6⅝
14⅛	6	..	Houston Oil new	100	9	9	9	..
68½	27	..	Houston Oil	400	44⅜	44	44	44
28	11	1	Hudson Motor	100	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅞
13⅛	5⅜	..	Hupp Motors	400	7	6⅞	6⅞	7
89	36⅝	4	Ill Central	300	38¼	38⅛	38⅛	38⅜
4⅛	2	..	Indian Refining	1000	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
86	21⅛	4	Indus Rayon	200	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	..
11⅛	4⅛	..	Inspiration Cop	100	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅝
179⅝	117	6¶	Int Business M	400	144⅜	144	144	147⅝
62½	27⅜	4	Int Cement	100	32	32	32	..
4	1⅛	..	Int Combustion	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
			Int Combus pf	100	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	..
60½	36⅝	2½	Int Harvester	400	38	37	38	38
143⅛	131	7	Int Harvester pf	100	137	137	137	..
31	16⅝	2b	Int Hydroelec	400	24	23⅜	23⅜	23⅝
73¼	43	4	Int Match pf	400	47⅛	46⅛	46⅛	46⅝
16⅞	6	..	Int Merc Marine	400	6⅛	6	6	..
20⅛	9⅛	.40	*Int Nickel	4400	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝	13⅝
43⅛	18⅛	..	Int Pap&Pow pf	251	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
54	46⅝	3	Int Shoe	300	48	48	48	..
38⅝	18⅝	2	Int Tel & Tel	3800	29⅛	28⅛	28⅛	28⅝
			—J—					
57½	36⅛	4	Jewel Tea	100	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	..
80⅝	40⅝	3	Johns Manville	2200	52¼	50⅝	51⅛	52⅝
			—K—					
64	40	4	Kan C & So pf	200	45⅝	45	45	..
18	13	1	Kaufmann D St	100	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅛
24⅛	10½	1	Kayser (J) & Co	200	13⅞	13½	13⅝	14
29⅝	8	..	Keysel Hayes Wh	300	8½	8½	8½	8⅝
15½	8⅛	..	Kelvinator Corp	200	10⅝	10⅝	10½	10⅝
60	30	6	Kendall Co pf	10	53	53	53	..
31⅛	14⅝	1	Kennecott Cop	2200	17⅞	17⅛	17⅞	17⅝
41	30⅝	2½	Kimberly Clark	200	36	36	36	..
79⅝	25	1.60	Kresge	1200	27⅞	27½	27½	8⅛
6⅝	4⅝	..	Kresge Dept S	10	5¾	5¾	5¾	..
27⅝	13⅝	1.61	Kreuger & Toll	14000	15¾	15	15	16
35½	18	1	Kroger Groc & B	2200	31⅞	31½	31½	31⅝
			—L—					
8⅝	4½	..	Lehigh Val Coal	100	5	5	5	..
20⅞	11¼	..	Libbey-Owens-F	500	13	13	13	..
33	22	2	Link-Belt	200	26	26	26	26
55⅛	20⅛	3	Liquid Carbonic	200	24	24	24	24½
63⅛	36⅛	3	Loew's Inc	10800	51	49⅝	49⅝	50⅝
98	83	6½	Loews pf	200	94	94	94	..
84⅛	40⅝	2.60¶	Loose-Wiles Bisc	200	49½	49¼	49¼	49⅝
33⅝	25	1¾	*Louisville G&E A	200	32¼	31	31	32¼
19	8⅛	..	Ludlum Steel	100	12	12	12	..
			—M—					
51¼	34	2	McCrory Stores	100	39¾	39¾	39¾	..
51⅝	37⅛	2	McCrory B	20	33½	33½	33½	..
29	18	2	McGraw-Hill	200	18⅛	18	18	18
28½	19⅞	1	McIntyre Porcu	200	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	..
103⅜	65⅛	4¶	McKeesport Tin	200	69¼	68⅜	68⅜	69⅛
10¼	4⅛	..	McLellan Stores	100	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	..
43⅞	21⅛	3	Mack Trucks	100	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	..
106⅛	66¼	3§	Macy (RH) & Co	200	81½	80⅛	80⅛	81⅛
20	20	..	Mallinson f	20	20	20	20	20
39	25	..	Man Ely mg	100	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	28
32⅝	22	2½	Marshall Field	200	23⅜	23⅛	23	23⅛
125⅝	112	7	Mathieson Alk pf	10	120	120	120	..
39	28	2½	May Dept Stores	200	33	33⅜	33⅜	33
8⅞	4	..	Maytag	100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	..
10⅝	4⅛	..	Miami Cop	100	6	6	6	..
16⅞	5⅜	..	Mid-Cont Pet	1200	10⅛	10	10	10½
94	63	8	Midland Stl pf	200	64	64	64	..
110¼	104	6	Mil El Lt pf	10	110	110	110	..
85	35⅞	7	Mo K&T pf	100	37	37	37	39⅝
42⅜	14	..	Mo Pacific	400	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	18
107	50	5	Mo Pac pf	300	51⅛	50⅝	50⅝	52⅛
29⅞	15⅛	..	Montgom Ward	14000	21⅛	20	20¼	21½
82½	36	7	Mullins pf	80	60	58	60	..
18¾	6⅛	..	Murray Body	500	10½	10¼	10½	10½
45½	34	2	Myers & Bro	100	34	34	34	..
			—N—					
40⅞	20	4	Nash Motors	200	25⅞	25½	25½	25⅞
10	3¼	..	Nat Bellas Hess	200	6	5⅞	5⅞	6¼
83¾	55⅛	2.80	Nat Biscuit	200	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛	58⅝
153½	146	7	Nat Biscuit pf	100	151	151	151	151½
39⅝	18⅝	..	Nat Cash Reg	1200	28⅛	27¼	27¼	28½
50⅝	28⅝	2.60	Nat Dairy Prod	2500	34¾	34½	34½	34½
36⅝	19¾	2	Nat Distillers	200	28	26⅞	26⅞	27½
143	136	7	Nat Lead pf A	210	140	140	140	..
44¼	20¼	1	Nat Pow & Lt	800	25¼	25½	24⅛	25
58	33	2	*Nat Steel	100	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	37⅛
70¼	19¼	..	Nat Supply	100	21	21	21	..
111	70	7	Nat Supply pf	190	74	74	74	74
76½	29½	2	Nat Surety	200	31½	31½	31½	31½
25¼	9⅞	..	Neisner Bros	400	13¾	13¾	13¾	14
14¾	68	1	Nevada Cons Cop	300	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8¼
20⅞	10½	1	Newport Co	200	19¼	19⅛	19⅛	19¼
24	7	..	Newton Steel	100	8½	8¼	8½	8
132¾	67½	6	NY Central	1700	71	69¼	69⅜	71½
94	30¼	..	NY C & StL pf	100	30¼	30¼	30¼	..
12⅛	3⅛	..	NY Investors	200	4	3⅞	3⅞	..
94⅞	52½	6	NY NH & H	300	54½	54⅛	54½	..
119⅝	100⅛	7	NY NH&H pf	100	102½	102½	102½	102
12⅜	4⅜	..	NY2Shipbuild	100	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	4¾
72	31	7	NY Ship pf	20	69	69	69	69¼
29½	15⅝	..	Noranda M	200	20⅛	20	20	20½
217	139	10*	Norfolk & West	900	160	159	159	162
90¼	56¾	10a	North American	1200	69½	68	68¾	70
11	4⅜	..	No Am Aviation	200	7¾	7⅜	7⅜	6
107½	101	6	No Am Edison pf	100	105¼	105¼	105¼	..
35⅝	15⅝	2.56	No Ger Lloyd	200	15⅛	15	15	..
80⅞	30½	5	Northern Pacific	400	34	33¼	33¼	34
			—O—					
19½	7	..	Ohio Oil	1600	11¾	11⅛	11⅛	12
6½	3½	..	Omnibus	800	4¼	4	4	4
58½	31⅞	2½	Otis Elevator	600	37⅝	36⅛	36¾	37½
16⅜	6¼	..	Otis Steel	300	8	8	8	..
			—P—					
54⅞	38	2	Pacific Gas&El	100	46	46	46	46
131¾	116	7	Pacific Tel&Tel	220	126⅞	126⅛	126⅛	126⅞
11⅞	5¼	.40	Packard Motor	1200	6½	6⅜	6½	6½
4¼	1½	..	Panhandle P & R	100	2	2	2	..
50¼	19⅝	2½	Paramount Pub	1700	25⅝	24⅝	24¾	25½
2¼	1	..	Park Utah	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2⅞	1	..	Pathe Exchange	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1½
8⅜	3	..	Pathe Exch A	100	6	6	6	6½
15½	6	..	Patino Mines	100	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	..
4⅝	2⅜	..	Peerless Motor	100	3	3	3	..
46½	28½	1	*Penick & Ford	100	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞
5½	1¾	..	Penn Dixie Cem	100	2	2	2	2
29	8	..	Penn Dixie C pf	100	10	10	10	..
44¾	28⅛	2.40	Penney (JC)	900	43¾	43⅛	43⅝	43½
64	37¾	3	Pennsylvania RR	2300	39½	38⅞	39	40
250	183¼	8	Peoples GasLt&C	100	197	196	196	197⅛
10⅞	6	1	Petroleum	1000	8¾	8⅛	8½	9
102¾	95⅛	6	Phila Co pf n	100	101⅞	101⅝	101⅝	..
12¼	6⅛	..	Phila & Reading	300	7½	7⅛	7⅛	7½
16⅝	4¾	..	Phillips Pet	1200	9⅝	9⅛	9½	9¾
1½	½	..	Pierce Oil	300	½	½	½	..
23¾	6½	..	Pierce Oil pf	100	12½	12½	12½	..
3⅝	1	..	Pierce Pet	100	2	2	2	..
37	25	2¶	Pillsbury Flour	100	28	28	28	28
20⅜	6½	..	Prairie Oil & Gas	100	12	11¾	11¾	..
71¼	56	2.40	Procter &Gam	400	63⅛	62⅞	63⅛	63⅝
96½	72	3.40	Public Service	1500	81¾	80½	80½	81⅝
102½	95	5	Pub Serv 5%	100	101½	101½	101½	101¾
11⅞	5½	..	Pure Oil	100	9	9	9	9⅛
101⅞	66⅝	8	Pure Oil pf	20	85	85	85	85
55¼	21	3	Purity Bakeries	3400	23½	21	21	24⅛
			—R—					
27½	12	..	Radio Corp Amer	14200	20⅝	19⅝	19¾	20⅝
60	31½	5	Radio pf B	1600	50	49	49	49½
24½	11¼	..	Radio-Keith-O	9400	15½	15	15	15⅝
61	30	4	RR Securities	10	32	30	30	32
46	37	2	Reading 1pf	100	40	40	40	40
30⅞	5	..	Real Silk Hosiery	100	6½	6½	6½	6⅝
19¾	5⅞	..	Remington Rand	900	7⅛	6⅞	7	7
98	51	8	Rem Rand 2pf	10	57	57	57	..
10⅛	5	.40	Reo Motors	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	5⅜
25⅜	10	..	Republic I & S	100	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	13¼
6⅜	1	..	Richfield Oil	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1½
10¼	3⅛	..	Rio Grande Oil	1400	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	4¼
21	15¾	2.20	Rossia Ins Co Am	100	17¾	17¾	17¾	..
42⅝	24	1.37	Royal Dutch	300	24¾	24	24	25
			—S—					
69½	38⅝	5	Safeway Stores	1600	67	64⅝	65⅛	66⅞
97⅛	86	6	Safeway S 6%	20	97	96⅝	96⅝	..
30⅜	14¼	1	St Joseph Lead	300	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	15⅜
76	15⅛	6	StL & SF pf	300	22⅝	22¼	22⅝	..
20¼	12⅛	1	Savage Arms	100	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	..
51	40	1.40§	Scott Paper	110	51	50	51	..
1⅜	⅜	..	Seaboard Air L	100	½	½	½	..
20¾	10⅛	..	Seaboard Oil	10000	14⅞	14⅛	14⅛	14⅞
63¼	44⅞	2½‡	Sears Roebuck	4600	57	55⅛	55⅞	57
6½	2½	..	Second Nat Inv	200	4	4	4	4
1⅜	½	..	Seneca Cop	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
11¾	4⅛	..	Servel Inc	1900	8⅛	8	8	8¼
13⅞	6½	..	Sharon Stl Hoop	100	7	6⅞	6⅞	..
29⅛	16¼	1¶	Shattuck (FG)	4000	18⅛	16⅞	17⅛	18⅛
10¼	4½	..	Shell Union Oil	200	6⅞	5⅞	5⅞	6
78	25⅛	5.50	Shell Un Oil pf	100	38	38	38	..
9⅜	2⅜	..	Shubert Theatre	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	2⅛
23¾	10⅛	..	Simmons	1000	15⅞	15	15	15¾
15⅞	6¼	..	Sinclair	2600	11⅛	11¼	11¼	11⅝
103	77	8	Sinclair pf	100	102½	102½	102½	..
12⅞	3⅛	..	Skelly Oil	1200	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	..
62	10	6	Skelly Oil pf ww	400	30	29⅜	29¼	..
21	17⅜	1.60	Socony Vac	3200	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅝
54½	36	2	So Calif Edison	300	44⅝	44	44	44⅛
109⅝	67¼	6	Southern Pacific	900	73⅛	72¼	73⅛	73¼
17½	7⅛	..	So P Rico Sugar	600	12¾	12⅛	12⅜	13⅛
112½	96⅛	8	So P R Sug pf	30	110½	110	110½	..
65⅞	25¼	4	Southern Ry	100	25¾	25¼	25¼	25⅛
83	48⅛	5	Southern Ry pf	100	48⅛	45⅛	45⅛	..
13⅝	6	1	Sparks Withing	100	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
20½	14⅛	1.20	Stand Brands	1600	19⅛	19	19	19⅛
88⅝	55⅛	3.50	Stand Gas & El	100	63⅜	63⅛	63⅛	64⅛
51⅜	31⅛	2.50§	Stand Oil Calif	4000	41⅛	40⅛	40⅛	40⅞
52⅛	30⅝	1¶	Stand Oil NJ	2400	41⅛	40⅛	40⅛	40⅞
5⅞	2½	..	Sterling Secur	100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	..
9⅜	5	1.20	Sterling pf	100	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	..
21⅞	8	..	Stewart Warner	200	11	11	11	10⅜
54½	25½	3	Stone & Webster	500	29½	28¾	28¾	29½
26	14⅛	1.20	Studebaker	100	16⅜	16½	16⅜	17
104½	94	6	Sun Oil pf	10	100	100	100	..
40⅛	30	2½	Superheater	300	30	30	30	30
15⅛	11⅞	1	Sweets Co Amer	300	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	15
2⅛	1	..	Symington	100	1	1	1	1
5⅞	2⅛	..	Sterling Secur	100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	..
9⅜	5	1.20	Sterling pf	100	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	..
21⅞	8	..	Stewart Warner	200	11	11	11	10⅜
54½	25½	3	Stone & Webster	500	29½	28¾	28¾	29½
26	14⅛	1.20	Studebaker	100	16⅜	16½	16⅜	17
			—T—					
36¼	18	2	Texas Co	900	27	26¾	26¾	27
56⅜	29⅛	3	Texas Gulf Sul	400	35⅞	35⅛	35⅛	35⅝
6½	2⅛	..	Texas & Pa cCoal	200	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	..
17⅞	7⅛	..	Texas & P Land	100	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅛
22	8⅛	1.60	Thatcher Mfg	300	8⅛	7⅛	7⅛	..
9	3⅛	..	Thermoid	100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	..
15¼	5½	..	Third Ave Ry	100	10½	10½	10½	..
17	16	1.10	Third Nat Inv	100	23	23	23	..
9	4	..	Tide Water Asso	100	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
59	28⅛	2	Timken Roller	100	32	32	32	..
18	6⅝	.40	Transamerica	1700	7	6⅞	7	7⅛
11⅜	6⅛	..	Tri Continental	200	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
			—U—					
21¾	9½	1.60	Ulen & Co	200	9⅛	9	9⅛	9⅜
13⅛	8¼	..	Union Bag & P	100	14	14	14	..
72	43½	2.60	Union Carbide	2700	52	50⅛	50⅛	51⅜
26⅛	14	2§	Union Oil Calif	300	17⅜	17⅛	17¼	17½
205⅛	136	10	Union Pacific	800	144⅜	143⅜	144	143⅞
61⅛	46	3	United A&T pf	100	59⅞	59⅛	59⅛	60
31⅛	16⅛	.75	United Corp	16900	23⅛	22⅛	22⅛	23
52⅛	44⅛	3	United Corp pf	100	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛
13	5	..	United El Coal	100	5	5	5	..
67⅛	48⅛	4	United Fruit	100	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	55⅝
37⅛	25⅛	1.20	*United Gas Im	800	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	29⅛
106½	98⅛	5	*United Gl pf	200	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	106⅛
50	33	1.60	US Gypsum	100	36	36	36	36⅝
132	132	7	US Gypsum pf	100	132	132	132	..
77⅛	24⅛	..	US Indus Alco	2300	34⅛	33	33	34⅜
18⅛	7	..	US Leather A	100	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	..
37⅛	20	2	US Pipe & Fdry	300	20⅛	20	20	20⅛
38⅛	13½	1	US Realty	100	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	..
20⅛	10⅛	..	US Rubber	100	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	..
38⅛	17	..	US Rubber 1pf	100	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	..
47	29	3.50	US Smelt pf	300	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	..
152⅛	83⅛	4	*US Steel	9700	88⅛	87⅛	87⅛	90⅛
150	136⅛	7	US Steel pf	400	137	136⅛	137	136⅛
31	19⅛	2	Utilities P&L A	1500	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛
			—V—					
78⅛	23⅛	..	Vanadium	1400	29	27⅛	27⅛	28⅛
103	93⅛	6	*Va El & Pow pf	10	107⅛	107	107	108
71⅛	38⅛	4	Vulcan Detin	10	47	47	47	..
			—W—					
28	8	..	Wabash RR	200	9⅛	9	9⅛	9⅛
15	4⅛	..	Walworth	300	25	24⅛	25	..
20⅛	4⅛	..	Warner Bros A	39500	10⅛	9⅛	9⅛	10
40½	10⅛	3.85	Warner Bros pf	1600	26	25⅛	25⅛	24⅛
46⅛	14⅛	2	Warren Bros	900	16	15⅛	16⅛	17
49⅛	30	3	Warren cv pf	10	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	31
57⅛	51	4	Wesson Oil pf	200	52	52	52	..
103	92	6	W Penn El pf	10	97⅛	97	97	97⅛
112	102⅛	7	W Penn El 7%	80	107⅛	106⅛	106⅛	107⅛
120	114	7	W Penn Pw 7%	20	118	117	118	118
19⅛	8	..	Westn Maryland	100	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	12⅛
31⅛	10⅛	..	Westn Pac pf	100	12	12	12	13
36⅛	20	2	Westing Air Br	500	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛
107¾	54⅛	4	Westing Elec	19200	65⅛	63⅛	63⅛	65⅛
28	16	1	Weston El Instru	100	13	13	13	..
40	17¾	2	Westvaco Chlor	500	18	17⅛	18	17¾
26⅛	13⅛	1	White Motor	600	14	13⅛	13⅛	14
47⅝	36⅛	4	White Rock	100	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	38
5	2⅛	..	White Sew M	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
8	3⅛	..	Willys-Overland	700	4	3⅛	4	3⅝
72⅛	54⅛	2.40	Woolworth	3500	70⅛	69⅛	69⅛	70⅛
106⅛	37⅛	..	Worthington Pump	400	46	44⅛	44⅛	46⅛
50⅛	38⅛	4	Wrigley	100	72	72	72	72
			—Y—					
15⅛	5⅛	..	Yellow Truck	200	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅜
29	14⅛	3	Young Sp & Wire	100	16	16	16	16

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ‡Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras. aPayable in stock. bPayable in cash or stock. cPayable in scrip. dPaid in 1930. eLast payment.

General Motors Reports Gain In Margin of Profit

General Motors Corporation net profit margin the second quarter of 1931 was the highest since the corresponding period of 1928, the year of its largest earnings. This was in the face of the lowest dollar volume of sales for the quarter in five years.

Net dollar sales for the three months were $305,946,760, a decrease of 5.7 per cent from $324,364,336 the corresponding period of 1930, despite a gain of 6.1 per cent in unit sales of cars and trucks, a development which reflects lower prices as well as the larger proportion of sales by the lower-priced lines. Dollar volume also was off 38 per cent from 1929 and 32.5 per cent from 1928.

Despite these declines, net $55,292,417 in the quarter, excluding equities in non-consolidated subsidiaries, represented 18.1 per cent of sales, compared with $52,327,452, excluding non-operating profits, or 16.1 per cent of sales, in 1930 and $87,201,419, or 17.6 per cent of sales, in 1929. The profit ratio of this year's quarter was exceeded during the four-year period only by the high of 20.1 per cent the second quarter of 1928.

This improvement in net profit margin in the face of substantially lowered volume not only testifies to the extent of operating economies effected the last two years, but also throws a highly favorable light on the outlook for profits when volume turns toward the levels that existed prior to the depression.

With depreciation this year exceeding all previous years, reduced costs which permitted this betterment in profit basis are demonstrated by the increase in gross profit margin, before depreciation, profit-sharing and federal taxes, to 25.7 per cent of sales from 22.9 per cent in 1930 and 23.8 per cent in 1929. In 1928 this ratio was 26.6 per cent.

For six months, although the dollar volume of sales was off 14.6 per cent from 1930, 40.4 per cent from 1929, and 35.2 per cent from 1928, net profit margin represented 16.4 per cent of sales compared with 15.8 per cent in 1930, 16.8 per cent in 1929 and 19.5 in 1928. Gross margin of profit in the recent half-year increased to 24.1 per cent from 22.8 per cent last year, 22.9 per cent in 1929 and 26.4 per cent in 1928.

CHEMICAL COMPANY IN SHAPE TO PROFIT BY BUSINESS UPTURN

Notwithstanding the 10 years since 1921 have been full of trials, sprinkled with substantial deficits, for the fertilizer companies, the $30,000,000 bonds issued in that year by the American Agricultural Chemical Company proved to be an excellent investment.

This 7½ per cent issue was first publicly offered at 97½, to yield 7¾ per cent. All the bonds have either been bought in the open market by the company, or called for redemption at premiums of 3½ to 2½ points. The residue of $5,365,500 was paid off Aug. 1, last.

On June 30, 1925, American Agricultural's bonded debt amounted to $31,108,500 and current liabilities were $1,977,000, a total of a little over $33,000,000.

On the second of August this year the company had no funded debt and current liabilities totaled $1,800,000. Current assets in the meantime declined from $34,247,000 to $14,900,000, but the larger figure included substantial amounts of receivables that later had to be charged off.

What makes this debt extinguishment the more remarkable is the fact that it was accomplished in the face of distinctly subnormal earnings. In fact, earnings for the six fiscal years 1926-1931, exceeded deficits by only $2,766,200. Liquidation of inventories and receivables, and sale of properties not needed in the business, have been the principal sources of funds required for debt extinguishment.

American Agricultural's loss last fiscal year of $782,000 was nothing alarming in view of a 29 per cent shinkage in the composite average price of all farm products.

For such fertilizer business as there is, competition is increasingly keen, but American Agricultural is doing even a little better than its proportionate share.

In the meantime the company is in the best of shape physically to profit by any recovery in general business or farming conditions, and on the financial side it has no fixed debt and recently eliminated the preferred stock with its high dividend arrearage.

DROP IN MILREIS AND BRAZILIAN DEBT

NEW YORK, Aug. 31 (AP)—The suspension of amortization payments on the external bonds of the Brazilian National Government, which was announced over the week-end, was caused primarily by the decline in milreis exchange, according to Wall Street bankers familiar with the finances of that country.

The paper milreis is quoted at 6.15 cents for cables compared with a par value of 11.96 cents. The depreciation in the exchange provides an added burden for the Government in obtaining foreign balances with which to meet its debt payments, it was explained. The Government will continue to pay interest on the bonds. The outstanding debt of the National Government aggregates about $1,000,000,000.

Of this amount approximately $800,000,000 is held by foreign investors, including $200,000,000 held in the United States. Most of the balance are sterling obligations. The decision of the Government will have no effect on outstanding Brazilian provincial and municipal issues.

DOLLAR BUYS MORE

The 1926 dollar is now worth $1.83 in buying clothes, $1.38 in purchasing foods, $1.72 in paying the electric light bill, $1.29 in building a home and $2.19 in replacing the worn tires on the family car, according to the results of a survey announced by the Investors Syndicate of Minneapolis.

MARKETS AT A GLANCE

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK

Stocks: Weak; pivotal issues lack support.

Bonds: Irregular; rails make good gains.

Curb: Heavy; small losses general.

Foreign exchanges: Firm; sterling and French franc gain.

Cotton: Lower; favorable weather, southern selling.

Sugar: Barely steady; poor spot demand.

CHICAGO

Wheat: Easy; bearish German crop estimate, beneficial rains Kansas.

Corn: Steady; forecast bullish private crop estimates.

Cattle: Weak to lower.

Hogs: Steady to higher.

FOREIGN

London: Stocks easier.

Paris: Bourse irregular; rentes and bank shares sustained; international issues heavy.

Berlin: Boerse closed.

CALIFORNIA MAKES PROGRESS IN OIL CURTAILMENT PLAN

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 31—With Kettleman Hills back to its 60,000 barrels quota as of Saturday, through curtailment of the Associated gusher, leaders in the conservation movement turned attention to what is currently referred to as the "unattainable" amounting to 17,000 barrels, the bulk of which exists at Santa Fe Springs and Playa Del Rey.

Conferences were held the latter part of the week to determine on action which will result in cutting down this unattainable to its percentage of 487,500 fixed for the State for the balance of the year.

There will be no change from this quota, but more strenuous efforts must be put forth to hold down southern fields if Kettleman operators are to be held to their 60,000 quota, it is said. Kettleman operators have taken serious losses to reach this goal, and it has been pointed out that with the entire State practically down to the required level there is no justification for a handful of operators in two fields disrupting a program achieved only at a great sacrifice by all members of the industry.

Sante Fe Springs reduced its total 900 barrels, Dominguez 600 and Torrance 300, but offsetting these were slight gains in several areas. Santa Fe is still 6400 over the quota and Del Rey 5900. The week closed with a decided improvement among individual operators, in Long Beach and Huntington Beach, where there had been a tendency to show slight excesses, and Umpire Anderson expressed confidence in their ability and willingness to coöperate in future.

Although the State's total average was slightly in excess of 504,000 daily by the middle of the week, the screws had been applied with sufficient force to bring the total down to 498,081 Thursday, the lowest, with one exception, in several years.

WHEAT AT NEW LOW IN CHICAGO MARKET

CHICAGO, Aug. 31 (AP)—Persistent selling by owners of the September delivery of wheat carried prices down today to the lowest levels of the season. Aggressive buying was lacking, and the decline was checked by buying against bids.

Owners of September wheat were evening up commitments as tomorrow was the first day for delivery of grain on September contracts, and many traders were apparently reluctant to accept delivery.

Prices were the lowest paid here since October, 1852, when cash wheat sold for 45 cents a bushel. Corn sentiment was mixed, uncertainty over the size of deliveries tomorrow causing prices to fluctuate. Oats were unsettled by other grains.

Provisions eased with grains.

Wheat closed weak at slightly above the day's bottom figures, ⅝ to 1¼ cents below Saturday's close; corn finished mixed, ¼ lower to ¼ higher; oats ⅛ to ½ off, and provisions unchanged to 35 cents decline.

STOCKS AT LONDON HAVE EASIER TONE

LONDON, Aug. 31—The stock market today showed little response to the Franco-American credit arrangement. Sterling was stronger in the foreign exchange market, however.

Brazilian bonds were flat on partial suspension of debt repayment by the Brazilian Government.

Scattered selling in other sections of the list weakened the market. The liquidation was ascribed to uncertainty over the National Government's plans.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE

New York Telephone Company reports for July net earnings of $3,625,258, a substantial increase over net earnings of $3,250,998 reported in July, 1930. July gross revenue was $17,456,513, compared with $17,361,104 in July, 1930, the first monthly increase over 1930 since January. For the first seven months of 1931 gross revenues totaled $124,143,699, compared with $124,297,360 for the like period of 1930. Net operating income was $27,480,135, compared with $25,164,548 for the like period last year.

COTTON PRICES LOWER

NEW YORK, Aug. 31 (AP)—A favorable view of the weather news combined with relatively easy Liverpool cables, early declines in the stock market and weakness in wheat, seemed responsible for lower prices for cotton today. Offerings were not particularly heavy, but except for some trade buying or covering on scale down orders, there appeared little support and December contracts sold off to 7.17, with the mid-afternoon market barely steady at net declines of 22 to 24 points.

REICH AID TO BANK NOT USED

BERLIN, Aug. 31—At a general meeting of the Dresdner Bank the chairman stated that the Rm. 300,000,000 of treasury bills given to the bank in return for preferred shares of a like amount, have not been sold up to the present because the phychological effect of the Reich's participation has been sufficient to enable the bank to pass through the past few difficult weeks solely with the aid of funds which the institution had before the crisis

GENERAL LEVEL OF FARM PRICES SHOWS DECLINE IN AUGUST

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31—Lower cotton prices and continued declines in prices paid for grains, fruits and vegetables were responsible for the four-point drop in the monthly index of the general level of farm prices in August, according to Department of Agriculture figures. The price level in Aug. 15 was 75 per cent of the pre-war average and 33 points below a year ago.

Various farm product groups changed as follows: cotton and cottonseed declined 18 points; fruits and vegetables, 13; grains, 3; meat animals showed no change; dairy products were up 2 points; and poultry and poultry products, up 10. Prices of dairy and poultry products showed more than the usual seasonal advance, the result of the curtailment of production by hot, dry weather and poor pastures. Wool prices also scored an advance during the period after declining for 10 consecutive months.

The United States average farm price of wheat continued to decline from July 15 to Aug. 15. At 35.4 cents per bushel in the middle of August the farm price was approximately 2 per cent lower than a month earlier and less than half of the amount received by producers at local markets in August, 1930.

A 6 per cent decline occurred in the farm price of corn from July 15 to Aug. 15. In the cotton belt the decline amounted to about 8 per cent, reflecting a reduced demand for feeding after the sharp decline in cotton prices.

LEADING COLOMBIANS DETERMINED NATION SHALL MEET LOANS

While it is expected to take several years for Colombia to emerge from its economic troubles, leading Colombians have expressed determination that their country shall not default its obligations. So states Consul Fletcher Warren, who recently returned from his post at Barranquilla.

The country has been financing through short-term loans, in which Boston banks have participated, pending the time when permanent financing may be arranged. Colombia has been a borrower in the American market only in recent years, he points out, adding that previously all financing was accomplished internally and through Europe.

Consul Warren states that President Olaya Herrera was at Washington for eight years as minister to this country, and has the American point of view and methods well in mind. The result is that Colombia is nearer to the United States than at any time in history. Throughout the political unsettlement in South America Colombia has remained undisturbed.

When President Herrera assumed office he had a definite program of improvements designed to make his country a real factor in South America. One of these was enactment of oil legislation, although the law as it finally emerged was not all that the President desired.

NEGOTIATIONS FOR MERGER OF TEXAS UTILITIES COMPLETE

Negotiations have been completed for acquisition by Houston Lighting & Power Company of all electric power and light generating and distributing properties previously owned by Galveston Electric Company in Galveston and all electric power and light properties of Galveston-Houston Electric Railway Company, including the electric generating station at Webster and two transmission lines from Webster to Galveston, about 25 miles. No street or interurban railway lines are included.

Operation of the new properties will be taken over immediately by Houston Lighting & Power Company, which will operate them as an integral part of its own system. Physical interconnection between the properties already existed, as Houston Light & Power has been supplying power requirements.

Galveston recently passed ordinances giving assent to the sale of electric properties in Galveston to Houston Lighting & Power Company and granting a new 50-year franchise.

OIL FIRMS REPORT FOR SIX MONTHS

Associated Oil Company reports for the six months ended June 30 net profit of $1,111,308 after depreciation, depletion, federal taxes, abandoned wells and other charges, equal to 48 cents a share on the 2,290,412 shares, compared with $3,264,855, or $1.42 a share, in the first half of 1930.

Tidewater Oil Company reports for the six months ended June 30 net loss of $2,008,571 after depreciation, depletion, taxes, etc., contrasted with net profit in the first half of 1930 of $2,838,852, equal, after preferred dividends, to $1.07 a share on the 2,191,821 common shares.

Tidewater Associated Oil Company, including subsidiaries, for the six months ended June 30 reports net loss of $1,077,464 after inventory adjustments, interest, depreciation, depletion, minority interest and other charges, contrasting with net income of $5,595,635, or 58 cents a share on 5,543,937 no-par common shares, in the first half of 1930 after dividend requirements on the 6 per cent preferred.

Net loss for the quarter ended June 30 was $885,889, compared with net loss of $191,575 in the preceding quarter and net profit $3,430,268, or 39 cents a common share, in the June quarter of 1930.

BAHIA CORP. TRADING SUSPENDED

NEW YORK, Aug 31 (AP)—The New York Curb Exchange today suspended until further notice trading in the common and preferred preference stock of Bahia Corporation, which, through subsidiaries, mines and markets carbon diamonds in Brazil. The committee on listing made no statement as to the reason for the suspension. A few weeks ago a pool was said to have been active in the common stock. For the year ended June 30 last the company reported a deficit of $263,613, but more recently officials said the output of black diamonds had increased, and that the corporation was making money.

FAIR DEMAND FOR LEATHER IN SMALL LOTS

Prices Have Easy Tone, Resulting in Hesitancy Among Big Buyers

Demand for shoe leathers was about normal the last several days.

Oak sole leather moved in limited lots at Boston. The aggregate turnover was of fair proportions, however. Standard tannages of backs sold at 40 to 38c. Philadelphia tanners reported a fair run of business in makes suitable for the finders' trade. This demand was composed of small lots calling for immediate shipment.

Oak offal in the Boston market was comparatively quiet. The price tone was easy. Standard makes of rough double shoulders in a lower selection sold at 23c. Philadelphia dealers reported new business as light.

Union sole leather buyers were hesitant. Packer steer backs were offered on the Boston market at 38c to 37c, the inside figures appearing in the bookings. Sales at Philadelphia and New York are limited to current needs.

The demand for upper leather was slow in the low-medium and cheaper grades.

Calfskin was active in the cheaper grades. Quotations were unchanged. The better grades are interesting buyers of high-quality skins, but so far the demand displays a tardiness unusual at this period of the year.

Side upper leathers moved in a limited way. Quotations were easy. It was evident that tanners were exploiting for volume bookings. Back orders are filled and fairly well consumed. Fall cuttings are now under way and tanners are desirous of securing new contracts in connection with the thousands of pairs of heavy footwear due out in September.

Heavy-shoe split leather continued active. Prices were unchanged.

Patent leather trading was light.

Standard makes of chrome-tanned, extreme-spread, patent sides in the B selection brought 26c to 24c.

Glazed kid quotations were easy.

ENGINEERS PUBLIC SERVICE NET RISES

Engineers Public Service Company reports consolidated gross earnings for 12 months ended July 31, 1931, of $52,567,867 and net earnings of $22,474,545, compared with $52,445,744, and $22,429,663, respectively, for 12 months ended July 31, 1930.

Balance applicable to reserves and to Engineers Public Service Company was $10,948,420, equivalent, after deduction of retirement reserve and Engineers preferred dividends, to $2.09 per share on the 1,909,716 common shares outstanding. This compares with $11,774,417, or $2.72 per share, for the 12 months ended July 31, 1930, on the 1,908,970 shares then outstanding.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Last Aug. 31	Last Aug. 29
100	Am Pneu pf	5	5	5	..
430	Am T&T	172¾	170¾	171⅝	173⅞
100	Andes Pet	.11	.10	.10	..
3100	Arcadian	.20	.20	.20	.30
100	Avia Sec	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	..
210	Bos El	93⅞	93½	93¾	94
30	*Bos & Alb	181	180½	180½	..
10	B&M ur pf	99¾	99⅝	99⅝	..
150	Bos Prop	19¼	19¼	19¼	..
6	Bos Prov	175	175	175	..
25	Brown	20	20	20	..
50	Cop Range	4½	4½	4½	..
100	E Bos Land	2	2	2	..
10	E G&Fuel	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	..
6	E G&F pf	93¾	93¾	93¾	..
10	E G&F pr pf	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	..
40	E Mass B	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	..
30	Edison Elec	265	263¾	263¾	265
35	Em Asso	16	16	16	..
5	Gen Capital	31	31	31	..
100	Hancock	.40	.40	.40	..
20	Kidder Pbdy	30	30	30	..
8	Libby McN	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	..
70	Mass Util	3¾	3⅝	3¾	4
30	NE Tel	142	142	142	..
200	No Butte	1 1-16	1 1-16	1 1-16	..
17	St Mary Ld	4½	4½	4½	..
85	Shawmut	13¾	13¾	13¾	..
42	Stone Web	29⅜	28⅞	28⅞	29⅝
183	Sub El 1 pf	2½	2½	2½	..
8	Swift & Co	25¾	25¾	25¾	25⅝
60	Uni Found	4¾	4½	4½	4⅝
125	Uni Shoe	54⅝	54	54⅝	54
80	Uni Shoe pf	31½	31½	31½	..
105	Util Hyd	2⅞	2½	2⅞	3
174	War Bros	16⅛	15⅞	16	17
80	Westfield	22	22	22	21

*Ex-dividend.

BONDS

$1000	NE Pr As 5s'48	81	81	81	..

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
October	7.15	7.15	6.94	6.96	—.24
December	7.32	7.32	7.14	7.16	—.24
January	7.41	7.41	7.25	7.27	—.24
March	7.60	7.60	7.43	7.46	—.24
May	7.78	7.78	7.61	7.63	—.25
July	7.96	7.96	7.81	7.83	

Spots 7.00, down 25 points. Tone at close barely steady.

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
September	6.87b	6.87b	6.67b	6.67b	
October	7.12	7.12	6.92	6.93	—.20
December	7.34	7.34	7.14	7.15	—.23
January	7.43b	7.36	7.25	7.23b	—.25
March	7.61	7.61	7.43	7.44b	—.23
May	7.80	7.80	7.60	7.61	—.24
July	7.95	7.95	7.79	7.79	

b—Bid. Tone at close barely steady.

Chicago Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
October	7.20	7.20	7.04	7.04	—.22
December	7.42	7.43	7.24	7.24	—.26
January	7.52	7.52	7.36	7.37	—.22
March	7.70	7.77	7.55	7.58	—.23
May	7.90	7.90	7.73	7.73	—.25
July	8.08	8.08	7.90	7.90	

Tone at close barely steady.

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
September	3.72	3.72	3.65	3.65	—.08
October	3.79	3.79	3.69	3.69	—.09
December	3.85	3.85	3.75	3.75	—.09
January	3.90	3.90	3.79	3.79	—.09
March	3.98	3.98	3.89	3.89	—.08
May	4.07	4.07	3.97	3.97	—.08
July	4.13	4.13	4.03	4.03	

Spots 3.88, up 3 points. Tone at close, barely steady. Sales 6000; (American) 3000.

Wool Top Futures

	Open	Last	Net chg.
September	75.00	75.00	+3.00
October	73.00	73.00	+1.00
November	73.00	73.00	+1.00
December	72.00	72.00	
January	72.00	72.00	
February	72.00	72.00	
March	75.00	72.00	—3.00
April	72.00	72.00	—3.00

Tone at close quiet.

SOUTHERN NATURAL GAS

Southern Natural Gas Corporation reports gross revenues of $1,740,887 for the seven months ended July 31, 1931. Income of $946,856 was available for interest and other charges, which compares with seven month's interest requirements of $621,148 on the $17,747,000 principal amount of the corporation's first mortgage 6 per cent sinking fund gold bonds outstanding on July 31, 1931.

STEADINESS FEATURE OF STEEL TRADE

Building Industry Is Chief Consumer—Prices Hold—July Exports Gain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 31—Steadiness of pace, prices and buying volume is the characteristic of the steel industry.

The latest production trend is slightly downward, though the general level is somewhat above the low for the year.

Still conspicuous in demand are the two principal forms of building steel, structurals and concrete reinforcing bars. Sales of the former so far this year are slightly under the total for the corresponding span of 1930, while sales of reinforcing bars are a bit ahead of last year. It is estimated that about 100,000 tons of structural steel will be bought in the East by Oct. 1, while a large amount of work is taking shape in the middle West as well.

There have been six projects requiring from 2000 to 2500 tons of reinforcing bars each, which is the largest amount of inquiry in the market at any one time this year.

Though structural steel business is voluminous, the fabricators complain that prices are low because of the sharp competition prevailing.

Tin Plate Operations Off

Tin plate operations are falling off sharply, averaging 45 per cent of capacity, compared with 65 per cent two months ago. The falling off is partly seasonal or because the major portion for canning crops has been delivered, and in part is due to smaller crops than had been anticipated.

The pack of peas this season has been 13,000,000 cases by comparison with 22,000,000 last season. The pack of tomatoes will probably be 30 to 35 per cent less than for the 1930 season. The pack of corn, on the other hand, promises to be 8 per cent larger, this vegetable evidently having been helped by the extremely hot summer. The pack of some of the California fruits has been smaller than last year, particularly peaches.

Steel prices are fairly steady. However, iron and steel scrap, which is apparently the item most sensitive to various influences, has declined 25c to 50c a ton in some descriptions and some districts, and is easier in tone in centers where the price has not definitely come down. A maker of steel plates in eastern Pennsylvania bought 5000 tons of No. 1 heavy melting steel scrap at $9 a ton, delivered, which is 25c to 50c a ton under what another steel maker had paid three weeks before.

July Exports Gain

Iron and steel exports in July showed the first increase since March, and this is probably the only department of the steel industry to show a gain.

Iron and steel jobbers at New York find that the volume of sales in August was slightly better than for the preceding month. The number of orders received is about equal to normal times, the difference being in the smallness of the tonnage per order.

Demand for pig iron is quiet, and it is hard for sellers to locate an inquiry for as much as 1000 tons. A sale of 1000 tons is reported to have been made into Massachusetts by an eastern New York producer.

Shipments of pig iron via the New York State barge canal from Buffalo east this season are about 60 per cent as large as for last season. However, total shipments of iron and steel are considerably larger than last year—in fact, the largest in history. This illustrates how steel makers are doing everything in their power to cut costs. They are using water transportation more and more, which, though slower, is cheaper.

Farm Orders Better

Operations in the Youngstown district are very erratic. For sveral weeks operations have started a week around 42 per cent of capacity, only to fall below 40 per cent by the middle of the week. The Chicago district has gained the most in pace, working at 33 per cent of capacity compared with 30.

Railroads have sent in specifications on rails previously ordered from the Chicago mills; line pipe specifications have been fair; makers of farm tools have been ordering steel more freely.

Considerable iron and steel enters construction of machinery and machine tools. Makers of the latter expect to get large orders soon from the automobile makers who will soon be turning out 1932 models. The Chevrolet Motor Company has already ordered considerable tools for use in its transmission plant.

Lead has been the most active of the non-ferrous metals, sales having been the largest since the first week of July. Prices of all of the metals have been virtually unchanged. The copper price is tightening somewhat, custom smelters trying to secure 7¾ cents a pound and selling at 7½ cents most reluctantly and sparingly.

Tin has risen to 27 cents a pound, the highest in many months, on reports that the governments of four tin-producing countries had formed a pool to remove surplus metal from the market, as they did following the war.

YOUNGSTOWN DISTRICT OPERATIONS

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Aug. 31—Operations of steel mills in the Youngstown district this week will be at 41 per cent of capacity, a decrease of 1 per cent from last week. Republic Steel Corporation operations in the Youngstown district this week will be at 35 per cent of capacity, a decrease of 3 per cent from last week. Sharon Steel Hoop Company activities will advance 16 per cent to 50 per cent capacity.

NATIONAL POWER & LIGHT

National Power & Light Company and subsidiaries report for the 12 months ended June 30, 1931, net income after all charges including interest, depreciation and taxes, of $11,036,262, equivalent after preferred dividends to $1.71 a share on 5,449,101 common shares outstanding June 30. In the preceding 12 months, net income after similar charges was $14,007,504, equivalent after preferred dividends to $2.24 a share on 5,441,065 common shares.

PACKARD MOTOR CAR COMPANY

The Packard Motor Car Company is offering as an accessory a device which starts the engine when the ignition key is turned, it is announced. Installation of the device does away with the self-starter pedal or a starting button on the dash. As long as the key is turned on, the device will operate, even if the engine stalls, it is said. As soon as the engine starts the starting motor automatically is thrown out of gear and stops.

New York Bond Market

Closing Prices

	High	Low
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	63½	61¾
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	56⅝	55
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	52	51½
Alleghany Valley 4s '42	97¾	97¾
Amer Chain deb 6s '33	101	100
Amer Cyanamid 5s '42	90	90
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	69⅝	69⅛
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	95	95
Amer Ice Co 5s '53	73	73
Amer Inter 5½s '49	82¾	82
Amer T&T col 5s '46	108	108
Amer T&T 4s '36	104⅛	104⅛
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	109⅜	109⅜
Amer T&T 5s '65	109⅝	109⅛
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	111¾	111
Amer Type Founders 6s '40	104	104
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	103¼	103⅛
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	100	100
Anglo-Chile Nit 7s '45	54	53
Armour & Co 4½s '39	75½	75½
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	61	60
Armstrong Cork 5s '40	91¼	91¼
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	99⅞	99⅜
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	112¾	112
Atch T&SF 4½s C&A div '62	103½	103
Atlanta & Charl A L 5s '44	103⅝	103⅜
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	102	102
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	97⅞	97⅜
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	97¼	97
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	80	79½
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	93	93
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	100	100
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	105	104⅞
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	95½	95½
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	103	102½
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	110	110
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	113¾	113¾
Ben Ind Loan 6s	97	96½
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	103¼	103⅛
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	104½	104½
Boston & Maine 5s '55	93	93
Boston & Maine 5s '67	93½	93½
Boston & Maine 4¾s	86⅞	86⅞
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	32	32
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	107⅞	107⅞
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	100½	100⅜
Buff Gen Elec 4½s B '81	106⅞	106⅞
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	100¼	100
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	100⅝	100⅝
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	105½	105½
Can North 4½s '35	102	102
Can North deb 6½s '46	119¼	119
Can North deb 7s '40	113	113
Can Pacific 4s '46	97¼	97¼
Carolina Clin & O 6s '52	108¼	108¼
Carolina Cen 4s	50	50
Cen of Ga Chat	80	80
C E H Ill El & Gas 5s	96⅞	96⅞
Cen New England 4s '61	81	81
Cen Steel Co 8s '41	107½	107½
Certainteed 5½s '48	54	53
Ches Corp 5s '47	91¾	91¾
Ches & O 4½s '92	92½	92½
Ches & O 4½s B	98	98
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	97	97
Chicago & Erie 1st	105¼	105¼
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	25	24
Chicago & East Ill 6s	93	93
Chicago G L & Coke 1st 5s '37	105¾	105⅝
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	65	65
Chicago M&StP gen 4s '89	79⅞	79⅞
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	18	17⅝
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	47¼	46¾
Chicago & Nw gen 3½s '87	75¾	75¾
Chicago & Nw gen 4½s '87	86	86
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	62¼	62
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	87½	87
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52	73½	73½
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	66	65¾
Chicago TerHau & SE 5s '60	64½	64½
Chicago Un Sta 5s '44	106	106
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	85½	83¾
Chicago & W Indiana 5½s '62	100	99¾
Choctaw Ok Lt & Gas 5s	103	103¼
Chile Copper 5s '47	77	77
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	97¾	97⅝
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	92½	92½
Colonial Oil 6s '38	50½	50½
Colum Gas & E Co 5s deb '61	97¾	97½
Columb Gas & E 5s '52 May	99	98⅞
Columbus Gas Co 5s '32	98½	98½
Columbus Ry Pr L 4½s '57	100¼	100¼
Com Credit Co 5½s '35	98½	98½
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	96½	96½
Com Gas 4½s	103⅞	103⅞
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	107½	107½
Container Corp 5s ct '43	28½	28½
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	90½	90½
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	37	37
Cpban Dom 7½s '44 ww	6⅞	6⅞
Cpban Dom 7½s ct sta	6	6
Del Pow & Lt 5½s '71	100⅞	100⅞
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	92½	92¾
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	102	102
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	47	47
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	103¼	103⅛
Detroit Ed 5s '49	107¾	107¾
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	92¼	92
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	104¾	104⅜
East Cuba Sug 7½s '37	15½	15½
Ed Ill N Y 5s	123	122
Erie RR cv 4s A '53	66⅞	65¾
Erie RR ref 5s '67	69	69
Erie RR gne lien	70½	70
Erie RR gen 5s '75	68½	68⅛
Fed Lt & Trac 1st 5s '42	99½	99
Fla East Coast 5s '74	16	15½
Gen Bak Co 5½s '40	98¼	98¼
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	72	72
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	103¾	103½
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	25½	24
Goodrich 6s '45	60	60
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	98	98
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	91	90½
Gould Coupler 6s '40	39¾	39¾
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	107⅞	107⅝
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	86	86
Great Northern 5s '73 C	90½	90
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52	100	99⅞
Great Northern 7s '36 A	106	105¾
Havana Elec deb 5½s '51	10½	10½
Houston Oil 5½s '40	88	87½
Hudson Coal 5s '62	59	59
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	71½	70¾
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	97	96⅞
Humble Oil 5s '37	103⅜	103⅛
Humble Oil 5½s '32	102¼	102¼
Ill Central 4½s '66	84¾	84
Ill Central CStL&NO 4½s '63	84½	84½
Ind Limestone 6s '44	25	25
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	94⅞	94⅞
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	94¼	93⅞
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	52	51
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	75¾	75
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	65⅞	65¾
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	66⅛	65⅝
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	51	51
Int & G Nor 5s B '56	79½	79½
Interlake Iron 5s	81¼	81¼
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	67¾	67¼
Int Paper 6s '55	49	49
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	68¾	68¾
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	84¾	84½
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	75½	75
Kan City FtS&Mem 4s '36	84½	84
Kendall Co 5½s ww '48	70	70
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	76½	76
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	96½	96½
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	98½	98½
Keith Albee Orpheum 6s '46	70	70
Kings Co El 4s '49	83	83
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	101	100½
Laclede Gas 5½s D	100¼	100
L'Autaro 6s '54	25	24¾
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	80	80
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '33	101⅞	101⅞
Loew's Inc 6s '41	98	97¾
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '62	107¼	107⅛
L&N uni 4s '40	97¾	97¾
L&N 1st 5s '37	102¼	102¼
L&N rfg 5s 2003 B	97	97
Mahoning Co 5s '45	102	102
Metro Edison 4½s '68	101½	101⅛
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	103¼	103
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '53	104	104
Mo K & T pl 5s A '67	65½	65½
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	92	92
Mo Ill 5s	50	50
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	56¾	56½
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	78	78
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	77¼	77
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	77	77
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	77	77
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	77	76⅞
Mo Pac 5s I '81	77¼	77
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	62¾	62½
Mobile & O mont 5s '47	47⅞	47⅞
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	105¼	105¼
Montana Power 5s D '62	102¾	102⅝
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	69¼	69
Morris & Essex 3½s 2000	83	83
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	101¾	101½
Nat Steel 5s	90¼	90
N J Pow 4½s	102⅞	102⅞
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	92¾	92¾
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	83⅝	83¼
NYC&HR 4½s H	92½	92¼
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	101¼	101
NYC L SL cou 3½s '98	78	78
NY Chi & StL 4½'s '78	59	57½
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	69	67½
NY Dock Co 5s '38	55⅞	55⅞
NY Edison 5s' 44	106⅝	106⅜
NY GEL H&P 5s '48	111½	111½
NY NH&H cit 6s' 40	104¾	104¾
NY NH&H cv 6s' 48	110¾	110¼
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	57	57
NY Railway inc 6s A '65	58½	57½
NY Tel rfg 6s' 41	105¼	105¼
Niag Falls Pow 5s' 32	100⅞	100⅞
Norf & W div 4s '44	100¼	100¼
North Am Co 5s' 61	101¼	101
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	101¾	101⅝
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	104⅝	104⅝
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	108	107½
Nor Pacifi 5s 2047 D	88	88
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	102½	102½
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	106¼	106
Ohio Pub Ser 7s B '47	111	111
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	111⅜	111⅛
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	93¾	93¾
Otis Steel 6s' 41	72	72
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s' 34	102½	102⅛
Paramount Publix 5½s' 50	78	78
Paramount Bwy 5½s' 51	103	103
Penn Dixie Cement 6s' 41	55	55
Penn O & D RR 4½s A '77	95⅞	94⅞
Penn Railroad con 4s' 43	100	100
Penn Railroad con 4s '48	99¼	99¼
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	90⅞	90⅞
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	99	99
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	100	100
Penn Railroad 5s' 64	102⅝	102
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	108	107½
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s	99⅞	99½
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s' 47	109⅝	109⅝
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 6s' 43	118⅞	118⅞
Pere Marquette 4½s '80	71	71
Phillips Pct 5¼s '39	67	67
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	103½	103½
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	99	98½
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	105½	105
Pitts CC&StL 4½s '77	100⅞	100⅞
Portland Gen Elec 4½s' 60	85½	84⅝
Postal Tel & Cable 5s' 53	61	60¼
Pub Svc E&G 4s	99⅞	99⅞
Pure Oil 5½s '37	88⅝	88
Pure Oil 5½s '40	84⅞	84
Purity Baking 5s '48	90	90
Pub Svc E&G '70	105⅛	105⅛
Read rfg 4½s A '97	98¾	98⅛
Read rfg 4½s '97	97	97
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44	36⅞	36⅛
Rio G & W 1st 4s '39	83	83
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	55½	55½
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	43⅝	43⅛
St Louis SW 1st 5s '52	47	47
Seabd AL con 6s '45	11½	11½
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	7	7
Shell Pipe 5s '52	88	87½
Shell Union 5s '47	73¾	73¾
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	73½	73⅛
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	94	93⅞
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	96⅞	96⅞
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	102½	102½
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '42	102	102
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	84½	84½
Smith A O 6½s '33	102⅝	102⅝
Southern Colo Pow 6s '47	103¾	103¾
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	86½	85¾
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	85⅞	85¼
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	96	96
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	94	92
Southern Ry 4s M&O div '38	75	75
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	107½	106¼
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	105	104⅞
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	101	100⅝
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	45	45
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	107¼	106⅝
Texas Corp 5s '44	98½	98¼
Third Ave 5s '37	53	53
Third Ave adj 5s '60	37	36
Trumbell Steel 6s' 40	84½	83
Union El L & P 5½s '54	104⅛	104
Union Oil Cal 5s '52	105⅛	105⅛
Union Pacific 4s '68	101⅛	91½
Union Pacific 4½s '67	100⅝	100⅛
United Ry St. Louis 4s '34	54½	54½
US Rubber Co 5s '47	68	67½
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	89	88½
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	103⅜	103⅛
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	67	66½
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	73¼	73
Vanadium 5s	79¾	79¾
Wabash RR 4½s '78	44½	44
Wabash RR 1st 5s' 39	100⅛	100⅛
Wabash RR 5s B '76	46⅞	46⅞
Wabash RR 2d 5s '39	90	90
Wabash RR 5½s '75	50⅞	50⅞
Wabash RR 5s D '80	47⅞	47⅞
Walworth 6s' 45	47	47
Warner Co 6s '44 ww	80½	80¼
Warner Quinlan 6s' 39	41⅞	41⅜
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	60	56½
Warren Bros 6s	83	82
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	107	107
West Pa Pow 5½s F '53	105½	105⅛
Western Maryland 5½s '77	75⅞	75
Western NY & Pa 4s '43	96	96
Western Union 5s' 51	102⅞	102½
Western Union col 5s' 38	105	105
Western Union 6½s '36	110	110
Western Union 5s' 60	103¼	103⅛
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	78	78
Wilson & Co 1st 6s' 41	93½	93¼
Wis Cen gen 1st 4s' 49	50	44½
Wis Cen 4s S&D div '36	44	44
Youngstown Sheet 5s '78 A	97	96½
Youngstown Sheet 5s B	96	95½

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Aug31	Last Aug29
3½s '47	102.7	102.7	102.7	102.7
1st 4¼s '47	102.30	102.28	102.28	102.30
4th 4¼s '38	104.27	104.25	104.25	104.24
US 3¾s '49	101.10	101.7	101.10	101.3
US 3⅜s '43 March	102.23	102.15	102.30	102.14
US 3⅜s '47	102.23	102.23	102.23	102.16
US 3¾s '56	106.5	106.5	106.5	
US 3⅜s '43 June	102.15	102.15	102.15	102.16
US 4¼s '52	112.12	112.12	112.12	112.8

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	54¼	53½
Antioquia 1st 7s '57	36⅞	36
Antioquia 2nd 7s '57	39½	39½
Antioquia 7s A '45	38⅛	38⅛
Antioquia 7s D '45	34	34
Antioquia III 7s '57	37	36
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	64½	64½
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	64¾	64½
Argentine Gov 6s Sept. '60	64¼	64
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	64½	64
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	65	64
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	64½	64
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	65⅝	65¼
Argentine Gov 6s '56 B	64	64
Australia 4½s '56	54	54
Australia 5s '55	62	61½
Australia 5s '57	61	60¾
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	76⅞	76⅝
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	106	106
Austria Hydro 6½s	63⅞	63⅞
Belgium (King) 6s '55	102¼	102¼
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	106½	106⅛
Belgium (King) 7s '55	111⅛	110⅞
Belgium (King) 7s '56	106⅛	106⅛
Bergen (City) 5s '49	98⅞	98⅞
Bergen 5s '60	97½	97½
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	55⅝	55⅝
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	51	51
Berlin Elec 6s '55	47⅞	47
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	20	18¼
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	105½	105⅜
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	39⅞	39
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	42	40
Brazil (US) 8s '41	50½	48⅞
Budapest (City) 6s '62	53⅜	53⅜
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	40⅝	40
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	39½	39⅜
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	56	55
Bulgaria 7s '67	62⅝	62⅝
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	42	40½
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	102¾	102¾
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	96	95⅞
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	38	38
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	23	22
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	26½	26
Chile (Bank) 6¾s '61	31	31
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	24⅞	24⅞
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	27	26½
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	27	27
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	28	28
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept.	27	27
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	25	24⅞
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	36	36
Chile (Rep) 6s '63	27	27
Chilean Loan 7s '60	24	23
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '48	41⅝	41½
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '47	37	37
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	43	42½
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	42½	41¾
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	98⅞	98⅞
Cost Rica (Rep) 7s '51	58½	55½
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('14) '49	93	93
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	91⅝	91⅝
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	52	52
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	41	40½
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	95⅞	95⅞
Denmaark (King) 5½s '55	100⅞	100¼
Dominic (Rep) 5½s '42	86	85½
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 1st '40	82	82
Dutch EI 6s '47	101¼	101¼
Dutch EI sf 6s '62	101½	101½
Estonia Bank 7s '67	39	39
Fiat 7s '46	88	87¾
Finland 5½s '58	72	72
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	77	76½
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	102¼	102⅛
French (Rep) 7½s '41	125⅛	125
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s' 34	61	61
German 7s '49	85	85
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s' 38	62	62
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	53½	53
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	53½	52¾
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	47½	47½
Germ Gen Elec 6½s '40	77	77
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	59½	58¼
Graz 8s '54	77½	77½
Hansa 6s '39 ww	40	39⅞
Harpen 6s' 49 ww	50¼	50
Ilseder Steel 6s' 48	47½	45
Irish Free State 5s' 60	102¼	102
Italian Credit Con 7s A '37	99	98½
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	92¼	92¼
Italy (King) 7s '51	100	99⅞
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s' 50	91⅝	91¼
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	97½	96⅞
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	97	96½
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s' 54	105⅝	105⅝
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '57	61½	60
Kreuger &Toll 5s' 59	76½	76
Lombard El 7s '52 xw	80	79
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	105¾	105⅝
Meridionale El 7s '57	93	92½
Mex 4s small A '10	5	4¾
Milan (City) 6½s '52	81⅝	81½
Minas Geraes 6½s '58	28	28
Montecatin 7s '37 ww	95½	95½
New South Wales 5s '57	50¼	50⅛
New South Wales 5s '58	51	51
Nord Rys 6½s '50	105⅞	105⅞
North German Lloyd 6s '47	59⅞	59⅜
Norway (Mun) Bank 5s '70	100⅛	100⅛
Norway (King) 5s '63	100⅛	99⅞
Norway (King) 5½s '65	101⅝	101⅝
Norway (King) 6s '43	105	104⅞
Norway (King) 6s '44	104⅝	104⅝
Norway (King) 6s '52	101⅞	101⅞
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	93½	93½
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	99¾	99¾
Oslo (City) 5½s '46	101	101
Oslo (City) 6s '55	100	99⅞
Oslo G&E 5s '63	97⅞	97⅞
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	104	104
Paris-Lyons-Med int ctf 7s '58	105½	105⅜
Paris-Orleans 7s '58	105⅝	105⅛
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	17	15½
Peru (Gov) 6s '60	15½	14¾
Peru (Gov) 6s '61	15½	15
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	63⅞	63
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	74	74
Prusaia 6½s '51	54⅝	54⅝
Prussia 6s '52	49⅞	49⅜
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53	60	59⅞
Rhine Westphalia 6s '55	60	59
Rhinelbe 7s '46	60½	60
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	25½	25
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6s '46	29	29
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	21½	21⅛
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '67	24	24
Rome (City) 6½s '52	84⅝	84½
Royal Dutch 4s '45 ww	89	89
Salvador (Rep) 8s '48	80⅞	80½
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '68	27	27
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '56	42½	42½
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40	72⅝	72
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36	54	54
Sao Paulo (State) 6s '50	45	45
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	54⅝	54⅛
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	58	58
Saxon State 6½s '46	51	51
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	107	107
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	65	64¼
Silesia Bk 6s '47	41	41
Silesia Elec Corp 6½s '46	45½	43¼
Sweden (King) 5½s '54	103⅞	103⅞
Swiss Government 5½s '46	104⅝	104⅝

	High	Low
Toho Elec Pow 7s '55	100¼	100¼
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	95½	95
Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53	82¾	82½
Tyrol 7s '52	65	65
Tairvan 5½s	93¼	93¼
Ujigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	99⅝	99⅝
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	105¾	105½
Uni Stl W 6½s A '47	47	46½
Uni Stl W 6½s C '51	47	47
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '64	41	41
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '46	55	53¼
Vienna 6s '52	75½	75
Westphalia El 6s '53	46	46
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	[illegible]	[illegible]

Encouraging Signs Seen in Business

ENCOURAGING signs continue to be noted in various industries. Increased activity is reported in the shoe and allied manufacturing plants in New England, in the electrical apparatus and supply industries and in the manufacturing of textile machinery. The same section also reports some expansion in employment due to the expansion of the public works program.

Retail trade is seen as better in various sections, with Southwest, some southern states and New England faring rather better than other localities. Trade and industry generally are looking for marked improvement next month.

A WINDOW in WALL STREET

A Record in the Making

FIVE billion dollars' worth of glitter that is as nearly all gold as gold currency can be is in process of accumulation in United States vaults. At the middle of last week the gold reserves in this country amounted to $4,992,000,000. Another $9,255,000 was on the way from Argentina and Uruguay as the week came to a close. The Argentine Government was preparing to ship gold also to meet a $50,000,000 note maturity on Oct. 1. The $5,000,000,000 total, which now seems assured, will not only be a record for United States gold holdings, but will constitute the largest reserve ever held by any nation.

Market Says "Well Done"

Wall Street took a decidedly favorable view of the extension of credit to Great Britain last week. It was felt the loan, in which both the United States and France took part, emphasized the good will existing between nations in this difficult economic period. Only a few weeks ago aid was extended to Germany. Upon both occasions the New York stock market registered its approval. A number of pivotal stocks moved into new high ground for the current rally as last week came to a close.

Current for Cooling

Domestic use of electricity increased by some 8 per cent in the year ended June 30, as compared with the preceding 12-month period. An analysis of this gain shows that the greater use of automatic refrigerators is responsible for a large part of the rise. Between Jan. 1 and June 1 the number of electric refrigerators in use increased by 15 per cent. It is estimated there were more than 2,600,000 of them operating at the beginning of this year. At the current rate of sale it is expected 1,000,000 will be added by the end of 1931. In 1932 revenue from current used in refrigerators is expected to approach $142,000,000.

The Weeks Ahead

The next few weeks probably will be watched closely by business men. There is a certain importance attached to the question to be answered in the fall. Will the upturn in business be better than seasonal? If it proves to be so, it may portend a cyclical up swing. There is a diversity of opinion as to whether the fall gain will be more or less than seasonal, however. It is believed in some quarters that a great potential demand for all kinds of merchandise has accumulated, and that it will take only the improvement in sentiment that the usual autumn upturn will bring to loosen up many a purse string. However, Europe is not yet a settled factor in world affairs. And the thought that the United States can make important headway alone is not yet growing apace. Moreover, it appears that the importance of the working man in the industrial scheme has assumed proportions that must be taken into consideration when laying the foundation for a new prosperity.

C. W. M.

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Close	NetChg
Wheat					
September	.46¼	.46½	.45	.45½	—1⅛
December	.50	.50⅝	.49	.49⅞	—¾
March	.50	.53⅛	.52¼	.53⅛	—¾
Corn					
September	.42⅝	.44⅛	.41⅞	.42⅝	—⅜
December	.39	.40	.38½	.39¾	
March	.41½	.42¼	.40⅞	.41½	—¼
Oats					
September	.21⅝	.21¾	.21	.21⅝	
December	.22⅝	.23⅛	.22½	.22⅝	
Lard					
October	7.33	7.35	7.07	7.08	
December	6.37	6.42	6.27	6.30	

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
October	.54	.54¼	.53¾	—1
December	.55	.54½	.54¾	—1
May	.59	.57¾	.58	—⅞

Kansas City Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
September	.39	.38¼	.38¼	—⅞
December	.43	.41½	.42¼	—⅞
May	.48	.46⅞	.47¼	—1⅛

COMMODITY PRICES

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 31—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Today	Wk Ago	Yr Ago
Wheat, 2 red	$ .62¾	$ .63½	$1.04¾
Corn, 2 yellow	.59¾	.57½	1.12½
Oats, 2 white	.33	.31¼	.52¾
Flour	4.15	4.15	5.10
Beef, family	12.75	12.75	23.00
Pork	21.00	21.75	31.50
Lard	.0785	.0785	.1170
Cotton, mid-up	.0705	.0700	.1140
Zinc	.0380	.0415	.0430
Iron	16.76	16.75	19.76
Steel, bil Pitt	29.00	29.00	31.00
Copper	.07½@.07¾	.07¾	.11
Tin	.2700	.2560	.3000
Rubber	.0506	.0512½	.0975
Sugar	.0460	.0475	.0445
Lead	.0446	.0446	.0560
Print cloth	.0287½	.0325	.0425

New York Curb Market

By the Associated Press

INDUSTRIALS

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	12:30
300 Alum Co Am	130¾	128½	130
2 Alum Ltd pf	84½	84½	84½
3 Am G Pow	12⅞	12½	12⅞
2 Am Corp	3½	3½	3½
2 Am Cyan B	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
31 Am Equities	5½	5⅜	5½
2 Am & Fgn P war	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞
1 Am Founders	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
3 Am Gas & El	67½	67⅝	67⅝
1 Am Sup Power	11¾	11⅛	11⅛
1 Am Ut & G B vtc	1	1	1
4 AngloChi Nit	1	1	1
1 Appal Gas war	⅝	⅝	⅝
13 Appalach Gas	4½	4	4
9 Ark Nat Gas A	4⅝	4½	4½
2 As G&El A	12⅜	12	12
4 Atlas Util	7¼	7¼	7¼
9 Atlas Util war	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
B			
1 Ben Ind Loan	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
6 Blue Ridge cvt pf	31	31	31
5 Braz Tr & Lt	16⅞	16⅛	16⅞
1 Burco cv pf	40	40	40
C			
2 Carib Syn	1	1	1
1 Cent Pub SA	6½	6½	6½
4 Cent St El	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
48 Cities Service	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜
2 Claude Neon Lts	4	3⅞	3⅞
1 Colon Oil	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
16 Comwlth & So war	1⅝	1½	1⅛
3 Comm Wat Serv	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
1 Cont Shar cvt pf	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
1 Cord Corp	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
1 Cosden Oil	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
7 Creole Pet	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
1 Cresson Gold	⅝	⅝	⅝
D			
13 Dayton Airpl	¾	¾	¾
1 De Forest	3½	3½	3½
2 Detroit Aircraft	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
9 Duquesne Gas	⅝	⅝	⅝
E			
30 El Bond & Sh	38	37½	37⅝
7 Empire Corp	1⅝	1½	1½
1 Evans Wallo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
F			
8 Ford Mot Can A	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
G			
5 Gen Th Eq cv pf	4½	4½	4½
2 Globe Underwr	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
77 Goldman Sachs	5	5	5
†10 Gt Atl & P nv	216	216	216
1 Greir Strs	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
H			
1 Humble Oil	65	65	65
1 Hydro El Sec	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
I			
12 Imp Oil Can	14	13⅞	13⅞
1 Impo Oil Can reg	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
14 Intercon ePtrol	[illegible]	⅝	⅝
2 Int Holding	2	2	2
17 Internt ePt	13	12⅝	12⅝
2 Inter Util B	6½	6½	6½
L			
1 Leonard Oil	1	1	1
2 Lone Star Gas	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
†30 Long Is L pf	111¼	111¼	111¼
M			
2 Mid West Util	17	16⅞	16⅞
1 Mort Bnk Col	18	18	18
N			
1 Nat Am Co	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
1 Nat Investors	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
1 Nat P Serv A	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
1 Nat Service	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1 Nat Un Rad	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
3 N J Zinc	36	36	36
1 NY Shipbuild Pd	4½	4½	4½
†25 N Y Tel 6½s pf	116⅞	116⅞	116⅞
*4 Niag Hud Pw	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
1 Noma Elec	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
3 Nor Am L&P 8% f	61⅝	61⅛	61½
†25 Nor Am L&P pf	82	82	82
1 Nor Europ Oil	⅜	⅜	⅜
†75 Nor Ind PS 6 pf	102¼	102¼	102¼
P			
2 Pandem Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 Paramt Cab	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
1 Petroleum war	⅝	⅝	⅝
1 Phoenix Sec	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1 Potrero Sugar	4½	4½	4½
1 Pub Ut Hold war	½	½	½
1 Pub Ut Hold xw	3¼	3¼	3¼
R			
8 Reiter Foot	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
Relian Intl B	½	½	½
1 Rep Gas	8½	8½	8½
1 Rockl L & P	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
S			
5 Segal Lock	⅞	5⅛	5⅛
1 Secur Allied Corp nv	13	13	13
1 Shenandoah	4	4	4
1 Shenandoah pf	30	30	30
†50 Sherwin Wms	60½	60½	60½
†20 Smith A O	119	119	119
1 So Penn Oil	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
1 Stand Mot	¾	¾	¾
6 St Oil Ind	27⅛	26⅞	26⅞
3 Strauss (Nathan)	¼	¼	¼
1 Stutz Mot Am	12	12	12
T			
1 Tampa El	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛
1 Trans Lux	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
U			
17 Unit Founders	4½	4½	4½
6 United Gas	6	6	6
1 Un Lt&Pow A	19⅞	19¾	19¾
2 US Dairy Pr B	11	11	11
3 US El Pw	4⅛	4	4⅛
1 US Stores	4	4	4
3 UtilP&L(1.02½rg)	8¼	8¼	8¼
1 Utility & Ind	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
V			
1 Vick Finan	5½	5½	5½
DOMESTIC BONDS (Sales in $1000)			
5 Ala Pow 4½s '67	99⅝	99⅛	99⅛
1 Alum Co 5s '52	104	104	104
7 Am Cmwlth P 6s '40	67	66½	66½
3 Am Com P 5½s '53	57	57	57
10 Am G & E 5s 2028	99⅝	99⅜	99⅜
5 Am G & Pow 6s '39	92	92	92
5 Am P & L 6s 2016	103¾	103⅝	103¾
10 Am Rad 4½s '47	101	101	101
2 Am Seat 6s '36	58½	58	58
12 Appalach G 6s '45	56⅞	56	56
7 Ark Pow & L 5s '56	99½	99⅜	99½
1 Asso Elec 4½s '53	68	68	68
16 Asso G & E 5s '50	65¼	65⅛	65⅛
21 Asso G & E 5s '68	68	67⅞	68
1 Asso G&E 4½ '48	62½	62½	62½
1 Asso G&E 4½s '49 C	60½	60½	60½
13 Asso Rayon 5s '50	45	44⅞	45
7 Assoc T Ut 5½s'44 C	80	80	80
1 Assoc T&T 5½s'55A	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛
8 Baldw Loc 5½s '33	100	100	100
11 Cent Pb Serv 5½'49	70½	70½	70½
5 Cent St El 5s '48	60⅛	60	60
53 Cities Ser 5s '50	65⅛	64⅞	64⅞
2 ComwlthEd4½s'57D	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
7 ComwlthEd5s'51F	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
1 ConsGasUtil6s'43A	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝
7 ContG&E5s'58A	85	84⅞	85
8 Crane Co 5s '40	101⅝	101½	101⅝
1 Cudahy P 5½s '37	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
10 DetroitCGas6s'47A	106½	106½	106½
2 Ed El Ill 4s '33	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
24 El P&L 5s 2030	81⅝	81	81
2 Fisk Rub 5½s '31	21	21	21
4 Geo Pow 5s '67	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
8 Gillette 5s '40	90	90	90
1 Gulf Oil Pa 5s '47	102	102	102
2 Gulf St Ut 5s '56 A	95	95	95
11 Hous G G6½s'43ww	98	97¾	97¾
1 Ill Pow&L 5½s '57	93	93	93
12 Ill Pow&Lt 6s '53 A	105	104⅝	104⅝
4 Ill P&Lt 5½s '54B	103¼	103¼	103¼
8 Indnapls P&L5s'57A	104½	104⅜	104½
3 Int Pow Sec 7sD'36	94¼	94⅛	94¼
13 Inters Pow 5s '57	87½	87	87
1 Inters Pub Ser5sD'56	99½	99½	99½
5 Iowa P&L 4½s'58A	97	97	97
1 Kop G & C 5½s '50	103	103	103
3 Louis P&L 5s '57	101	101	101
19 Mass Gas 5s '55	101¾	101½	101½
1 Callum Hos 6½s '41	39	39	39
1 Mid West Util 5s '32	99¼	99½	99¼
1 Mid West Util 5s '35	91½	91½	91½
3 Minn G Lt 4½s '50	93½	93½	93½
7 Minn P&L 4½s '78	97½	97⅜	97½
3 Mon W P 5½s'53 B	100½	99⅞	100½
2 Mont LH&P 5s'51A	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Nat El Pow 5s '78	68½	68½	68½
10 Nat Pw&Lt 6s '26 A	103	103	103
1 Nat Pub Serv 5s '78	68½	68½	68½
17 N E G&E 5s '50	88	87⅞	87½
1 N E G&E 5s '48	87½	87½	87½
1 N E G&E 5s '47	88	88	88
2 NE Pow 5½s '54	89	89	89
5 N E Pow 5s '48	82½	82	82½
2 NY Pow&Lt 4½s '67	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
3 Niag Falls Pw 6s'50	106½	106½	106½
1 Nor Sta Pw 6½s '33	102	102	102
3 Nor Stat Pow 4½s'61	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
4 Ohio P Ser 5s'54 D	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
2 Pac G&E 4½s'60 F	101½	101½	101½
5 Pac P&L 5s 1955 new	98½	98½	98½
8 Penn C P&L 4½s'77	97⅝	97½	97⅝
1 Penn El 4s'71 F	92¼	92¼	92¼
1 Penn Oh Ed 5½'59B	100½	100½	100½
1 Peo G L&C 4s'81 B	96	96	96
15 Phil El Pw 5½s'72	107¼	107¼	107¼
2 Phila Rap Tr 6s'62	73	73	73
11 Potomac Ed 5s'56 E	104⅝	104	104
1 Proctr&Gam 4½s'47	105	105	105
6 Pb Ser N Ill 4½s'81F	99⅛	98⅞	99⅛
1 Rep Gas 6s'45 A	83½	83½	83½
10 ShawingWP4½s'70D	93½	93½	93½
1 ShawingWP5s'70C	103	103	103
23 SEP&L6s2025A xw	104	103⅞	103⅞
1 So Cal Gas 5s'37	98	98	98
1 So'westDairy6½'38ww	30½	30½	30½
2 So'wG&E5s'57A	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
19 Stand G&E 6s'35	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
1 Swift&Co5s'40	101½	101½	101½
12 Tex El Ser 5s'60	99¼	98⅞	99¼
1 TexP&L6s2022A	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
4 Tex P&L 5s'56	102½	102½	102½
6 Tri Util 5s'79	11½	11	11
5 Ulen&Co 6s '44	61	61	61
1 Un L&P 6½s'74	99	99	99
1 UnLgt&Ry5½s'52	90	90	90
3 UnLgt&Ry 6s'32A	107½	107½	107½
4 US Rub 6s'33	87½	87½	87½
1 U S Rub 6½s 1937	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛
1 U S Rub 6½s'40	62½	62½	62½
1 W Penn Pw 4s H1961	98	98	98
5 W Tex Util 5s'57 A	78	78	78
FOREIGN BONDS (Sales in $1000)			
1 Cauca Val 7s'48	39½	39½	39½
2 C Priv Bk 5½s'52	55	53⅞	53⅞
3 Danish Con 5s'53	100	100	100
6 Eur Elec 6½s'65 xw	62	60	60
5 Ger Cons Mun 7s'47	58⅞	58⅝	58⅞
6 Gesfuerel 6s'53 xw	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝
1 Mansfeld M&S 7s'41	50	50	50
1 Rio de Jan 6½s'59	25	25	25
19 Ruhr Gas 6½s '53 A	54¾	54	54
2 Terni Elec 6½s '53	73	73	73

†—Actual sales. *—Ex-dividend. a—Plus extra. b—Plus 10% in stock. e—Paid last year. f—Payable in stock. g—Partly extra. h—Plus 5% in stock. k—Paid so far this year. j—Partly stock.

MORE ADVERTISING BY FOOD CONCERNS, ASSOCIATION FINDS

More than half of the 61 largest food manufacturing companies in the United States report they have increased their expenditures for advertising and sales promotion during 1931 in a survey conducted by the Associated Grocery Manufacturers of America, according to Mr. Clarence Francis, president of the Association and vice-president of General Foods Corporation.

Despite the business depression, only five companies announced that they are spending less than they did in 1930.

The survey, Mr. Francis stated, shows that employment is almost normal today in the food manufacturing industry, "which means that the stability of this industry unquestionably has done much to lessen the impact of the business depression, inasmuch as food represents approximately one-fourth of the total expenditure of this country and inasmuch as the food industry represents millions of employees."

PROFESSOR FISHER'S INDEX OF PRICES

Prof. Irving Fisher's wholesale price index of 200 representative commodities from Dun's Review and the purchasing power of the dollar are shown below. Average for 1926 is used as a basis for this computation, and it is therefore placed at 100.

Averages for other periods compare with it as follows:

	Index No.	Purch pow.
1913—Average	69.8	143.3
1914—December (low)	67.3	148.6
1920—May (peak)	167.2	59.8
1923—Average	101.1	98.9
1924—Average	98.9	101.1
1925—Average	105.2	95.1
1926—Average	100.0	100.0
1927—Average	94.2	106.2
1928—Average	98.2	101.8
1929—Average	96.3	103.9
1930—Average	86.3	116.1
1931—January	77.7	128.8
February	76.1	131.5
March	75.9	131.8
April	74.4	134.5
May	71.4	140.2
June	70.1	142.7
July	69.8	143.2
August, wk ended Aug. 7	69.5	143.9
August, wk ended Aug. 14	69.5	143.9
August, wk ended Aug. 21	69.4	144.2
August, wk ended Aug. 28	68.9	145.2

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate	2½%	1½%
Commercial paper	2½@3	2
Collateral loans	5	5
Time loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	1¼@1½	1¼@1½
Four to six months	1¼@1¾	1¼@1¾

	Today	Last Previous
Bar silver in New York	27⅝c	27½c
Bar silver in London	12⅞d	12⅞d
Bar gold in London	84s 10d	84s 11d

Acceptance Market

30 days	1 @ ⅞
60 days	1 @ ⅞
90 days	1 @ ⅞
4 months	1⅛@1
5 months	1⅜@1⅛
6 months	1⅜@1¼

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3½	Bombay	7½
Boston	2	Budapest	9
Chicago	2½	Calcutta	7
Cleveland	2½	Copenhagen	3½
Dallas	3	Helsingfors	6
Kansas City	3	Lisbon	7
Minneapolis	3½	London	4½
New York	1½	Madrid	5½
Philadelphia	3	Oslo	4
Richmond	3	Prague	5
San Francisco	2½	Paris	2
St. Louis	2½	Riga	6
Amsterdam	2	Sofia	8
Athens	8	Rome	5½
Berlin	10	Stockholm	4
Berne	2	Tokyo	5.11
Bucharest	8	Vienna	10
Brussels	2½	Warsaw	7½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations in foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling:			
Demand	$4.85⅜	$4.86⅛	$4.8665
Cables	4.86⅛	4.86⅛	4.8665
France—franc	.0392⅛	.0392⅛	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1395	.1395	.139
Italy—lira	.0523⅛	.0523⅛	.0526
Germany—mark	.2373	.2373	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1408	.1408	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0296⅛	.0296⅛	.0296
Denmark—krone	.2675	.2674	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0252	.0252	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0129¾	.0129¾	.193
Holland—florin	.4033	.4022½	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1748	.1748	.1749
Norway—krone	.2675½	.2674½	.268
Poland—zloty	.1124	.1124	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0445	.0445	1.0805
Rumania—leu	.0059¾	.0059¾	.193
Spain—peseta	.0909	.0910	.193
Sweden—krona	.2678	.2677	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1947	.1947	.193
Jugoslavia—dina	.0177	.0177	.193
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.2400	.2400	..
Shanghai—tael	.3000	.3000	*
India—rupee	.3600	.3600	.3650
Japan—yen	.4939	.4938	.4984
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.5631¼	.5628	.5678
South America			
Argentina—peso	.2870	.2870	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.0620	.0615	.1196
Chile—peso	.1200	.1200	1.2125
Colombia—peso	.9665	.9665	.9737
Peru—pound	.2800	.2800	.40
Uruguay—peso	.4400	.4500	1.0342
North America			
Canada—dollar	.99⅛	.99⅜	1.00

*Par unsettled.

AM. STATES PUBLIC SERVICE

CHICAGO, Aug. 31—American States Public Service Company reports for 12 months ended July 31 net of $337,834 after charges, depreciation and federal taxes, equivalent after dividends on $6 preferred, and after allowing for dividend requirements on 100,578 no-par shares of $1.60 class A common outstanding the above date, to 30 cents a share on 100,000 shares of no-par class B common, compared with net the preceding 12 months, of $373,547 or 31 cents a share on the class B common. Gross was $1,808,356, compared with $1,739,332.

UNITED LIGHT & POWER

CHICAGO, Aug. 31—United Light & Power Company reports for the 12 months ended July 31, net of $8,780,121 after depreciation, interest, taxes, subsidiary preferred dividends, etc., equal after preferred dividends to $1.60 a share on 3,471,411 average combined class A and B common shares outstanding during the period, compared with $11,380,380, or $2.37 a share on 3,338,309 average class A and B shares outstanding the preceding 12 months. Gross totaled $91,597,937, compared with $90,380,865.

CROSLEY RADIO LISTS SHARES

CINCINNATI, Aug. 31—Crosley Radio Corporation has listed 5000 shares of its A stock on the New York and Cincinnati Stock Exchanges, increasing its stock to 545,800 shares. The 5000 shares were given Amrad Corporation in exchange for good will and trade names several months ago.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, Aug. 31 (AP)—Consols for money today were 57⅝. De Beers was 3⅝, Rand Mines 2¾. Money was 3½ per cent. Discount rates on short bills were 4⅝ per cent; three months bills 4⅝ per cent.

MIDLAND BANK

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The Midland Bank offers exceptional facilities for the transaction of banking business of every description. It has offices in the Atlantic Liners "Aquitania," "Berengaria," "Mauretania" and with affiliated banks operates over 2550 branches in Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

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Head Office: POULTRY, LONDON, E.C.2

Overseas Branch: 122 OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.2

TOTAL RESOURCES EXCEED $2,000,000,000

NEW ENGLAND PUBLIC SERVICE NET SHOWS INCREASE OVER 1930

Gross earnings of subsidiaries of the New England Public Service Company, part of the Middlewest Utilities System, for three months ended June 30, 1931, aggregate $5,654,640, compared with $5,517,663 for second quarter of 1930. After operating expenses, taxes and other charges, net income available for retirement and dividends on stocks of New England Public Service Company was $1,233,023, compared with $1,160,425 in 1930.

For 12 months ended June 30, 1931, subsidiaries' gross earnings totaled $23,515,906, compared with $22,713,708. Net for retirement and stocks after operating expenses, taxes and other charges, aggregated $5,443,959, as compared with $4,836,953.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House Saturday and Sunday were the following:

Mrs. Harriett C. Shea, Evanston, Ill.
Mrs. Jessie E. Irons, Indianapolis, Ind.
Mrs. W. S. Dalliba, Santa Barbara, Calif.
Mrs. Jessie Brown, Charleston, W. Va.
Mrs. Edith Kelley, Charleston, W. Va.
Mrs. S. Collins Allman, Charleston, W. Va.
Mrs. S. Collins Allman, Charleston, W. Va.
Mrs. Anna F. Van Hise, Lowell, Mass.
Gertrude Row King, New Rochelle, N. Y.
George William King, New Rochelle, N. Y.
Mrs. Adelaide E. Kammerer, Staten Island, N. Y.
Mrs. Sophie L. Pickering, Lowell, Mass.
Mrs. Katherine M. Frank, Poplar Bluff, Mo.
Mrs. Esther W. Doorak, Syracuse, N. Y.
Mrs. George P. Gretton, Syracuse, N. Y.
Miss Hattye Lasare, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Mary H. Mercer, New York, N. Y.
W. John Prier, New York, N. Y.
Harold A. Lannamann, Glenside, Penna.
Mrs. A. W. Robinson, Toledo, O.
Rhoda L. Totten, Stratford, Conn.
Mrs. Nellie Barnes, Stratford, Conn.
Howard H. Barnes, Stratford, Conn.
B. M. Barnes, Stratford, Conn.
Mrs. Teresa M. Levy, New York, N. Y.
Morris Levy, New York, N. Y.
Douglas C. Wright, Upper Montclair, N. J.
Roxanne J. Wright, Upper Montclair, N. J.
Mrs. Edgar F. Wright, Upper Montclair, N. J.
Edgar F. Wright, Upper Montclair, N. J.
Mrs. R. J. Dukson, Riverton, N. J.
R. J. Dukson, Riverton, N. J.
James L. Sherman, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Harriet Sherman, Chicago, Ill.
R. N. Niehouse, Carbondale, Penna.
Raymond Niehouse Jr., Carbondale, Penna.
Frank Kindel, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Mrs. Alice E. Brown, Reading, Penna.
Mrs. Elizabeth I. Stickle, Reading, Penna.
William Stickle, Reading, Penna.
Anna Brown, Reading, Penna.
Mrs. Florence N. Pingree, Rochester, N. Y.
Mrs. Florence A. Gane, San Francisco, Calif.
Robert M. Gane, San Francisco, Calif.
Mrs. William Gilliland, Sarnia, Ont., Canada.
W. C. Gilliland, Sarnia, Ont., Canada.
Miss May B. Dunlap, Muncie, Ind.
Miss Mary E. May, Baltimore, Md.
Mrs. Lillian E. Lethbridge, Baltimore, Md.
G. Neilson Sizler, Baltimore, Md.
C. H. McDunnough, Montreal, Que., Can.
Mrs. Ethel W. McDunnough, Montreal, Que., Can.
Mrs. Amelia Middaugh, Los Angeles, Calif.
Mrs. Grace H. Towne, Highland Park, Ill.
G. P. Towne, Highland Park, Ill.
Mrs. Gretchen D. Marks, Valparaiso, Ind.
Paul E. Marks, Valparaiso, Ind.
Mrs. Betsy Wolstenholme, Winnipeg, Can.
Mrs. Ada B. Mrkvicka, New Rochelle, N. Y.
Gus Mrkvicka, New Rochelle, N. Y.
Mrs. H. B. Kuler, Manitou, Colo.
Mrs. Evelyn M. Moore, New Haven, Conn.
Virgil A. Moore, New Haven, Conn.
Jacob S. Emery, Danville, Ill.
Joseph Craigen, Newark, N. J.
Charlotte Craigen, Newark, N. J.
Louis Grayson, Washinigton, D. C.
A. Donham Owen, Berkeley, Calif.
Mrs. Sarah L. Bernhard, Chevy Chase, Md.
Mrs. George A. Law, New Haven, Conn.
George A. Law, New Haven, Conn.
Mrs. Berthe Rich, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Louise T. Cohn, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Edward K. George, Concord, N. H.
George Hormickel, Youngstown, Ohio.
Mrs. Mabel L. Moore, Cleveland, Ohio.

SUNDAY

O. R. Hollenbeck, Schenectady, N. Y.
Mrs. O. R. Hollenbeck, Schenectady, N. Y.
John Hollenbeck, Schenectady, N. Y.
Mrs. Edith R. Richmire, New Orleans, La.
Olive E. Swank, Pittsburgh, Penna.
Mrs. Sadie E. Werle, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Samuel E. Ramseyer, Larchmont, N. Y.
Mrs. Elizabeth Ramseyer, Larchmont, N. Y.
John Samuel Ramseyer, Larchmont, N. Y.
Mrs. Fanny D. Gould, Rockland, Maine.
Miss Annie Marguerite Burton, Swansea, South Wales.
Miss Carrie A. Briggs, St. Petersburg, Fla.
Mrs. Lillian A. Norton, Washington, D. C.
Miss Ida M. Norton, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. Gertrude M. Charlton, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. Lillian M. Mills, Sarnia, Ont., Canada.
Edgar A. Mills, Sarnia, Ont., Canada.
Miss Fannie S. Johnston, De Land, Fla.
Miss Jessie E. Mitchell, De Land, Fla.
Mrs. Emily D. Pratt, Rye, N. Y.
Mrs. M. A. Overleese, St. Elkhart, Ind.
M. A. Overleese, St. Elkhart, Ind.
Mrs. George E. Chandler Jr., Milford, Conn.
George E. Chandler Jr., Milford, Conn.
George Chandler, Milford, Conn.
Billy Chandler, Milford, Conn.
Mrs. George W. Ferver, New Castle, Penna.
George W. Ferver, New Castle, Penna.
Miss Marjorie Foltz, Hampstead, L. I., N. Y.
Mrs. Charles J. Foltz, Hempstead, L. I., N. Y.
Charles J. Foltz, Hempstead, L. I., N. Y.
Mrs. Carrie L. Tribble, Omaha, Neb.
Mrs. Charles H. Thatcher, Omaha, Neb.
George W. Thatcher, Omaha, Neb.
Mrs. Stella B. Gover, Baltimore, Md.
E. O. Gover, Baltimore, Md.
Amy D. Perinchief, St. Georges, Bermuda.
Mary L. Gilhart, Somerset, Bermuda.
Mrs. Olive Jewell Willoughbey, Summit, Miss.
Blanche Hall, Greenwood, Miss.
Mrs. Ann Mercer DeLorey, Plainfield, N. J.
D. J. DeLorey, Plainfield, N. J.
Mrs. E. E. Morrison, Cleveland, Ohio.
Miss Frances Proctor, Waco, Texas.
Melvin A. Bruck, Waco, Texas.
Mrs. M. A. McNichols, New York, N. Y.
M. A. McNichols, New York, N. Y.
Clarence J. McNichols, New York, N. Y.
Mina Recar Rathbon, New Rochelle, N. Y.
Mrs. Alice A. Dwight, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Elizabeth C. Jellison, Wabash, Ind.
Miss Florine L. Reynolds, Rochester, N. Y.
Miss Mildred F. Wright, Rochester, N. Y.
Miss Dorothea M. Wright, Rochester, N. Y.
F. Arthur Wright, Rochester, N. Y.
H. J. Smith, Boston, Mass.
Miss Cecile M. Johnson, E. Hartford, Conn.
Mrs. Claire Johnson, E. Hartford, Conn.
W. H. Emmons, Keyport, N. J.
Mrs. W. H. Emmons, Keyport, N. J.
Mrs. Martha L. Morton, Baltimore, Md.
Mrs. Elizabeth A. Bennett, Concord, N. H.
Frederick W. Plumb, West Reading, Penna.
Mrs. Effie Hunter, Sikeston, Mo.
Mrs. Emma Martin, North Manchester, Ind.
Miss Florence B. Frissell, Springfield, Mass.

BRITISH RUBBER STOCKS

Rubber stocks in London for the week ended Aug. 29 showed a decrease of 176 tons to a total of 81,875 tons. Stocks at Liverpool, however, increased 887 tons to 55,690 tons.

Stock and Bond Averages Move In Narrow Range

During a month of trading which was largely professional in character, the various Dow-Jones averages moved within a narrow price range. A feature was the decline in bond prices, particularly second grade railroad issues. Earnings of the roads for July continued the unfavorable comparison with 1930 which has prevailed throughout the year.

The 40-bond average declined steadily to a low of 92.57 on Aug. 25, a level not reached since Nov. 19, 1929. During the closing days of the month the average made a slight recovery.

The rail stock index fluctuated within a 7-point range. The low of 67.54 was only 0.69 above the bear market bottom of 66.85, reached on June 2.

The industrial list held comparatively well moving throughout the month within a range of 12.03 points. Utilities likewise had a month of narrow price changes.

The record of August trading on the New York Stock Exchange, New York curb, and Boston Stock Exchange is given below. The August range of stock and bond averages, together with the yearly range for the last four years, is also shown:

August	New York Shares	New York Bonds
1931	†25,000,000	†$173,000,000
1930	39,863,600	173,535,000
1929	95,635,100	259,760,000
1928	67,159,800	182,599,000
1927	50,649,400	306,018,000
1926	45,806,800	215,499,000
1925	34,084,100	241,263,000
1924	23,328,600	306,272,000
1923	13,562,300	151,386,000
1922	19,093,800	312,718,000
	N. Y. Curb Shares	**Boston Shares**
1931	†5,000,000	†582,000
1930	9,150,600	769,859
1929	5,097,800	1,655,329
1928	10,667,481	1,180,824
1927	7,646,500	966,758
1926	9,413,000	707,155
1925	7,588,400	632,965
1924	....	459,264
1923	....	177,713
1922	....	514,884

†Last day estimated.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

CANADIAN PACIFIC

	1931	1930
July gross	$11,876,230	$15,341,278
Net oper income	1,919,169	3,250,057
7 months gross	82,381,448	100,417,093
Net oper income	10,057,288	12,810,986

NATIONAL RAILWAYS OF MEXICO

(Figures in Mexican currency)

	1931	1930
July gross	8,003,279	9,307,771
Net after expenses	1,760,298	1,780,040
6 months gross	47,033,044	56,664,405
Net after expenses	8,608,128	10,957,807

DELAWARA & HUDSON R. R. CORP

	1931	1930
July gross	$2,537,098	$3,050,613
Net oper income	379,021	486,030
7 months gross	18,270,736	21,696,536
Net oper income	1,861,977	2,825,330

WESTERN PACIFIC

	1931	1930
July gross	$1,150,839	$1,427,772
Net oper income	50,881	141,998
Seven months gross	7,112,136	8,233,845
Net oper deficit	511,735	336,186

GULF, MOBILE & NORTHERN

	1931	1930
July gross	$331,889	$428,564
Net oper income	12,904	2,606
7 months gross	2,483,662	3,583,138
Net oper income	13,551	320,605

NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA & ST. LOUIS

	1931	1930
July gross	$1,307,439	$1,724,843
Net oper income	45,629	267,312
7 months gross	9,488,186	11,912,964
Net oper income	553,720	1,346,201

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

	1931	1930
July gross	$14,807,474	$19,150,150
Net after expenses	335,618	2,283,214
7 months gross	103,083,100	129,061,241
Net after expenses	1,664,653	13,677,123

MISSOURI PACIFIC

Missouri Pacific Railroad reports for the seven months ended July 31 surplus of $1,272,282 after taxes and charges, equal to $1.77 a share on the 718,001 shares of 5 per cent preferred, on which there is an accumulation of unpaid dividends, compared with $3,129,864 in the first seven months of 1930, equal to $4.36 a share on the preferred and, after allowing for only the regular seven months' dividend requirements on the preferred stock, to $1.25 a share on the 828,395 shares of common. July surplus was $301,105, compared with $776,157 in July, 1930.

CALIFORNIA CRUDE OUTPUT OFF

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 31—California crude oil production closed the final week of August with a total daily average of 504,350 barrels, a decline from the preceding week of 8850, according to estimates by California Oil World. A year before the total was 600,000 daily. Despite the more favorable showing, there is no immediate prospect of an increase in crude prices, leaders assert, as conditions do not warrant.

ADVERTISERS CONVENTION

F. R. Kerman, president of the Financial Advertisers Association, which will hold its sixteenth annual convention in Boston from Sept. 14 to 17, announces that advance registrations indicate that the meeting will be one of the largest in the history of the organization despite the prevailing business conditions.

HEAVY RAYON BUSINESS

There is every indication that the fall business in rayon will be at one of the highest levels in the history of the industry, states the Tubize Chatillon Corporation. Consumers are appreciating the probability of a shortage in certain specialty yarns this fall and some commitments are being made at this time to cover fall delivery.

NO SEARS-MONTGOMERY MERGER

CHICAGO, Aug. 31—Merger negotiations between Sears, Roebuck and Montgomery Ward have been definitely terminated, according to an announcement issued by R. E. Wood, president of Sears, Roebuck & Co.

SIX FURNACES TO RESUME

NEW YORK, Aug. 31—Six more melting furnaces at the Brackenridge (Penna.) plant of the Allegheny Steel Company are to be placed in operation this week. Only two have been in operation for the last several months.

COCA COLA PROFIT UP

Coca Cola Company reports net profit of $4,832,196 before federal taxes, in the June quarter, compared with $4,333,656 in the June quarter last year.

The Haslemere Festival

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Haslemere, England

DR. ARNOLD DOLMETSCH'S Festival of Chamber Music at Haslemere was held this year from July 20 to Aug. 1. There were as usual 12 concerts and an exhibition of instruments with demonstrations.

The first concert was devoted to Court Music of Louis XIII, XIV and XV, and for the performance of this, Mr. Dolmetsch says, "We have faithfully reconstituted the famous 'Vingt-quatre Violons du Roy,' . . . (which) included rebecs to heighten the tone color." This, however, is incorrect. From the Middle Ages the rebec was a despised instrument. The troubadours and trouvères used the "guitar-fiedel"—an early viol form—and in the seventeenth century the rebec was the only instrument allowed to musicians who did not belong to the Minstrel Guild. It was therefore also historically incorrect to use it as an accompanying instrument for a fifteenth century song to words by Charles d'Orléans. Even though in the hands of a charming lady the rebec looks undeniably picturesque, its tone is dry and acrid. It is referred to in satires of the mid-fifteenth century, and also by Rabelais, in a derogatory manner, although it still was employed for dance music even at the various courts. According to contemporary documents, the 24 violins included six treble violins, four haute-contres, four quintes (both altos), four tenor violins, and six cellos. The double-bass was introduced only about 1700.

All the same, we must be grateful to Dr. Dolmetsch that by his reconstruction of the rebec he has given us an opportunity to hear what an instrument often mentioned, and depicted in pictures and sculpture, sounded like. This applies also to the "lyra," the direct ancestor of the violin, which he played for the first time at these concerts. It appears in late fifteenth century paintings as a five-stringed viol, tuned G, G', D', A' E", with two bourdons tuned D, D'. Later it appeared in Ribera's "Homer" as a four-stringed viol with two bourdons. It eventually showed the complete violin model, and only the removal of the bourdons and the addition of a pegbox and scroll were required to produce the modern violin. The instrument used by Dr. Dolmetsch was a distinct lyra, and very effective in the pieces in which he used it. He has also lately completed the family of the recorders by the addition of the sopranino, a small, high treble recorder, corresponding to the piccolo of the flute family, and this also was used for the first time.

Suite for 24 Violins

The concert began with a Suite (temp. Louis XIII) for the 24 violins, led, in excellent ensemble, by Mr. Rudolph Dolmetsch, followed by two pieces (temp. Louis XIV) for four recorders, of which a charming Gavotte had to be repeated; then came another Suite of pieces (temp. Louis XIII) for the 24 violins. Mr. Rudolph Dolmetsch played in masterly style a harpsichord Suite by Chambonnières, which was followed by Marin Marais's impressive "Tombeau pour Mons. de Sully" for two gambas and harpsichord; the first of the "Concerts Royaux" by Couperin for violin, gamba and harpsichord, the delightful Forlane of which had to be repeated; a song of Louis XIII; two pieces for two gambas by Forqueray, and the "Premier Concert" for violin, gamba and harpsichord by Rameau, the last movement of which was also repeated.

The second concert was of English intimate music, consisting of two pieces for five recorders by Antony Holborne, in the most delightful Elizabethan popular style; two interesting pieces for two lyra viols by A. Ferrabosco; two pieces by Giles Farnaby, preceded by Byrd's "Lord Salisbury" Galliard, all played by Dr. Dolmetsch on a beautifully decorated large English virginal, with the inscription "Johannis Player Londini Me Fecit 1664." Old English virginals are now rarely to be met with. This one belonged to William Penn, Lord of the Admiralty in Pepys's time.

Then came three pieces by A. Holborne for recorder, lute, cithern, rebec and two viols. This combination proved very effective, although it is somewhat arbitrary, as the pieces, according to the title, are for "Vyolls, violins or other musicall Winde Instruments" (1599 only existing copy in Royal library).

Then followed Suite for four viols with a fine Saraband by Matthew Locke; two songs with lute by Henry Lawes; Divisions on a ground, for Gamba, by Christopher Simpson, and a Fantasy and Ayre in G minor, for six viols, by William Lawes, which was encored, and repeated again as a special item in the ninth concert.

The outstanding item of the third concert, devoted to Bach, was the "Bauern" Cantata, full of mirth and humor. Miss Cecile Dolmetsch and Mr. Frank Phillipps sang the solo parts, and the latter distinguished himself by his enunciation of the Saxon dialect of the text, every word of which was distinctly audible. Mr. Edgar Hunt acquitted himself admirably of the difficult task of playing the florid flute obbligato on the old one-keyed flute for which Bach wrote it. The other items in the program were the Concerto in F major for two recorders, harpsichord and strings, and Prelude and Fugue in D major for the clavichord.

The fourth concert comprised a very fine Concerto Grosso by Alessandro Scarlatti and works by Diego Ortiz, Gio. Frescobaldi and A. de Cabezon, Sonata No. 10, Op. 2 by Corelli and a Suite of dance tunes by Lor. Allegri, nearly all of which had to be repeated.

The fifth concert opened with two Sonatas à cinq for violins by Gio. Legrenzi, followed by some charming recorder pieces by Wm. Lawes; anonymous sixteenth-century pieces for lyra viol; Violin Sonatas by Handel and that German seventeenth-century Paganini, Joh. Jac. Walther; a Suite for treble viol, with a charming "Musette en Rondeau" by De Caix d'Hervelois, and a Gavotte for harpsichord by Rameau.

The sixth concert was devoted to songs, dances and tunes used in the original production of Shakespeare's plays. Some of these were traditional and, though much older, in popular use in Elizabethan times; others were by J. Dowland, J. Bull, Jones, Byrd and Morley. Dancers and players wore the costume of the time, and a full house applauded their excellent performances. The seventh, a Bach Concert, repeated previously heard works, which are always welcome, especially the Concerto for two harpsichords.

Early French Music

At the concert of early French music (eighth) Dr. Dolmetsch accompanied a song by Thibaut, King of Navarre, the famous trouvère (1230) as well as the Musette de Taverni for two recorders, by Couperin (1714) on the lyra da braccio. Though this instrument was nonexistent at either date, it pleased very much, and so did a song by Henry IV, of France, accompanied by the lute and a rebec, played by Cecile Dolmetsch, who was the singer of both songs. The rest of the program included interesting items by Attaignant, M. Marais, Hotteman, De Caix d'Hervelois, and Senaillé le Fils, who generally is referred to as Senaillé in programs and even in biographical dictionaries.

The ninth concert was composed of a Medley of popular tunes set by William Byrd for the recorder, lute and viols; Pavan and Galliard, "Lord Salisbury," for virginals, and a Fantasy for six viols, by the same; Fantasy for five viols, duet for soprano and baritone, "When Fair Aurora," and suite of pieces for gamba, all by Jenkins; and Purcell's "Bess of Bedlam," Suite No. 1, in G major, for harpsichord, and "The Golden Sonata"; and by request William Lawes's Fantasia. It would be difficult to say which was the most enjoyable of so many beautiful things.

The tenth concert began with two sixteenth-century pieces for recorders, viols and virginals, the song to words by Charles d'Orléans (ca 1450) with rebec and two viols, referred to above; "The Goldfinch" for treble viol, gamba and attavino by Ben Cosyns; harpsichord pieces by Handel, a very fine Gamba Sonata by Telemann; Fantasy à cinq for violins by Henry Le Jeune, from Mersenne; Prelude for violin solo, Bach; Sonata for harpsichord, Scarlatti, and Concerto for recorder with strings and harpsichord.

The eleventh concert of English intimate music, began with pieces for three recorders, including one by Henry VIII, written, however, originally for viols. Then followed three pieces for lyra viol (Anon. 1650); the beautiful Fantasy in C, for six viols, by Richard Deering; a "Dialogue on a Kisse," by Henry Lawes; three lute pieces; "Green Sleeves" with divisions, for violin; an anonymous song with harpsichord, "Chlris Sigh'd"; a Tocata for harpsichord by Purcell, and a very fine Fantasy and two Almaynes for six viols by M. Pearson.

The twelfth concert produced sixteenth- and seventeenth-century dances in costume, of Spain, France and Italy. They were excellently performed. The large audience accorded a great ovation to all the performers, and particularly to Dr. and Mrs. Dolmetsch, at the end of the evening.

E. VAN DER STRAETEN

Apple Growers Form Organization

Apple growers in New England have united in the Organization of New England Apples, Inc., with the intention of increasing the market for their $12,000,000 crop. This is said to be the first time in the history of New England agriculture that the producers of any one commodity in all six states have joined in an advertising campaign.

"This move on the part of New England apple growers to promote the sale of their product is notable as a modern manifestation of the traditional independence of the New England farmer," said Mr. Harry R. Lewis, chairman of the agricultural committee of the New England Council. "The fact that the movement has the support of growers in every New England state is both a tribute to the intelligent spirit of coöperation existing among New England farmers and an augury of the success of the organization, which deserves the heartiest indorsement."

Representing the various states, those in charge of the campaign are: Maine, Ernest Saunders, of Lewiston, and William F. Ricker, of Turner; New Hampshire, Harold Hardy, of Hollis, and Philip C. Heald, of Wilton; Vermont, William H. Barrow, of Putney, and Ernest West, Dorset; Massachusetts, John Chandler, Sterling Junction, H. P. Gilman, Westboro, W. A. Green, Oxford, C. H. Gould, Haydenville, Charles E. Cotting, Boston, W. E. Piper, Quincy, and William R. Cole, Amherst; Rhode Island, James Winsor, Greenville, and H. W. Hathaway, Portsmouth; Connecticut, Harold M. Rogers, Southington, and S. P. Hollister, Storrs. Mr. Chandler is temporary president of the organization.

Relief Session Of Congress Urged

Labor unions throughout the United States are supporting the resolution of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America urging Congress to call a special session for the one purpose of finding relief for the present economic situation. The resolution was adopted at the association's twenty-second biennial convention, which is being held at the Hotel Bradford in Boston.

Letters and telegrams from nearly all the leading labor unions of the country have been received by the association congratulating it on its proposal and giving assurance that they are in accord with the resolution. Similar action is expected to be taken at the coming convention of the American Federation of Labor.

Mr. Daniel J. Tobin, president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, one of the organizations in favor of the plan, said that all the diplomacy and tact at the command of the officers of the American Federation of Labor will be needed to prevent the entire convention from voting to march to the White House and making a demand for relief.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

SELL beautiful 21-card, $1 Christmas assortments; also personal greetings; up to 100% profit; sample box sent on approval. DOEHLA CO., Dept. S-13, Fitchburg, Mass.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WOMEN, BE FINANCIALLY INDEPENDENT. Take orders children's, ladies' dresses and lingerie; experience unnecessary; start spare time; cash commissions daily; pleasant, dignified, profitable work. JANALENE INC., Dept. 38-I, Indianapolis, Ind.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

J. M. MANGNUM
Registered Patent Attorney
Transportation Building
Washington, D. C.

POSTAGE STAMPS

AZERBAIJAN—Junior Album 1919 set complete, 6 varieties unused 20c. MOWER, 12 Geary St., San Francisco, Calif.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

UNIVERSITY graduate, 22, wants secretarial position; majored in Spanish and French, taught Spanish one year in high school and one summer in university; excellent record in secretarial school; free to go anywhere. MISS ALICE SHERPY, 1441 Fairmount, Wichita, Kan.

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3 Avenue de l'Opéra	Tel. Gutenberg 43.71
BERLIN	
56A Unter den Linden	Tel. A2 Flora 6178
FLORENCE	
11, Via Magenta	Tel. 22.406
PHILADELPHIA	
902 Fox Building	Tel. Rittenhouse 9186
MIAMI	
1229 Ingraham Building	Tel. 3-2445
CHICAGO	
1058 McCormick Building	Tel. Webster 7182
CLEVELAND	
1499 Union Trust Building	Tel. Cherry 7699
DETROIT	
3-101 General Motors Bldg.	Tel. Empire 2080
KANSAS CITY	
405 Nat'l Fid. Life Building	Tel. Victor 3702
SAN FRANCISCO	
625 Market St.	Tel. Sutter 7240
LOS ANGELES	
Van Nuys Building	Tel. Trinity 3004
SEATTLE	
824 Skinner Building	Tel. Main 3904
ST. LOUIS	
1775 Rlway Exch. Bldg.	Tel. Chestnut 5173
PORTLAND, OREGON	
1022 Am. Bank Building	Tel. Beacon 9395

Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States and other countries.

Radio Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Mrs. Charles Geissler.
5:25 Danceonians, Will Dodge, director.
6:00 Old Man Sunshine and Bozo.
6:30 The Old Painter; time, news.
6:45 NBC, The Stebbins Boys, Philip Lord and Arthur Allen.
7:00 Del Castillo, organist.
7:30 NBC, "Frigidaireans."
8:00 NBC, Soconyland Sketch, "A Solitary."
8:30 NBC, A. & P. Gypsies Orchestra; Veronica Wiggins, contralto; Frank Parker, tenor.
9:30 NBC, General Motors Program; Revelers Quartet; Frank Black's Orchestra.
10:00 Magazine Hour sketches.
10:45 NBC, Simoniz Guardsmen; Irene Taylor, contralto; Harry Kogen's Orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 NBC, Blue Rhythm Boys.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Chats with Peggy Winthrop.
5:15 Baseball scores.
5:17 NBC, "Gems and Melody."
5:30 Voice of the Organ.
5:45 Agriculture markets.
6:00 Time; weather; Sport Review; temperature.
6:15 The Troubadours; Vocal duo.
6:30 Mars' Rocket Hour.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 NBC, Phil Cook, Quaker Man.
7:45 Sketch, "Mr. and Mrs. Cain."
8:00 Voice and piano.
8:15 "Singing the Blues Away."
8:30 NBC, "Death Valley Days" sketch, "Pay Dirt."
9:00 NBC, Maytag Orchestra, direction of Roy Bargy; male quartet.
9:30 NBC, Chesebrough "Real Folks" sketch, "Society Turns Out for the Dog Show."
10:00 NBC, Gold Medal Express; Singing strings; piano duo, orchestra.
10:30 NBC, "Mr. Bones and Company," Minstrel show with Paul Dumont.
11:00 Time; weather; temperature; Sport Review.
11:15 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
12:00 Time announcement.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 Ted and His Greater Gang.
5:30 Popular program.
5:45 Uncle Ben and his Merry Friends.
6:00 "Opera Cameos," with Edward Jardon.
6:15 "Garden of Melody."
6:30 Lee LaMay, baritonette.
6:45 "Big Brother" Bob Emery.
7:00 Baseball; news; weather.
7:15 CBS, Dennis King, baritone; Linit Orchestra, Maximilian Pilzer, conductor.
7:30 CBS, Colt program.
7:45 CBS, Anthony Wons, master of ceremonies; Morton Downey, tenor; Jacques Renard and his orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Arthur Pryor's Band.
8:15 CBS, "Singin' Sam."
8:30 CBS, Angelo Patri.
8:45 CBS, The Gloom Chasers: comedy act.
9:00 CBS, Serial Mystery Story.
9:30 CBS, Bourjois Orchestra.
9:45 CBS, The Bon Bons, Negro quartet.
10:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians; soloist.
10:30 CBS, "Arabesque" sketch.
11:00 Time; baseball; news; weather.
12:00 CBS, Bobby Meeker's orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf at the organ with Ben Alley, tenor.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-362m)

6:30 Fishermen's Program.
5:45 Fred Gilbert and his guitar.
6:00 Evening Musical.
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 Allen and Albee.
7:00 Twilight Tunes.
7:15 Cathedral Echoes.
7:30 "Etchings in Music."
8:00 "Songs We Love to Hear"; soloist, organist, violin.
8:30 Time announcement.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Dancing by the Sea.
6:00 CBS, "Views and Interviews."
6:15 CBS, Kate Smith's Swanee Music.
6:30 Time; baseball; news.
6:45 CBS, Bird and Vash, comedy sketch.
7:00 CBS, H. V. Kaltenborn; "Current Events."
7:15 George Mahoney, One-Man Band.
7:30 Ford Hall Forum: Rabbi Veryl D. Cohon: "The Law of the Land and the Law of God."
7:45 Voices and piano.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Voice and Piano.
8:30 Schubert Trio.
8:45 Political Review.
9:00 Mickie Alpert and his orchestra.
9:30 Emory Daugherty and his orchestra.
10:30 News; "Melody Mirror"; time.
11:00 CBS, Bing Crosby.
11:15 CBS, Fletcher Henderson and his orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Bert Lown's Orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Early Birds.
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, Women's Radio Review.

WBZA

8:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Pat Barnes.
1:30 p. m.—NBC Farm and Home Hour.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, "Music in the Air."
3:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WNAC

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:00 p. m.—Braves Field, Braves-New York, reported by Fred Hoey.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—News; records; talks.
9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:45 p. m.—CBS programs.

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APARTMENTS TO LET

APARTMENTS overlooking Art Museum, $40 up. Office 434 Huntington Ave., Boston.

Back Bay Apartments

1-2-3 rooms, in first-class buildings, having all modern improvements, with Frigidaire; switchboard service. For particulars apply

Coleman & Gilbert Associates
339 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Commonwealth 2313

BOSTON—Pleasant apartments from 1-6 rooms by month; also kitchenette apartments by week. THE HOME BUREAU. Tel. Ken. 7492 for appointments.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., Massachusetts Ave., near Harvard Square—Corner apartment, well furnished, 2 rooms, bath and kitchenette; quiet people desired. Univ. 6416.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.—4-, 5- and 6-room apartments including sun parlors, all modern improvements, rent reasonable. Inquire 150 No. Munn Ave.

HIGH-CLASS SUITE
90 Fenway, Boston

Eight large rooms, reception hall, two baths, all rooms separate; General Electric refrigeration. Apply to Superintendent or

CHAS. E. CUSHING
68 Devonshire St., Boston Tel. Hub. 1050

87 ST. STEPHEN ST.

Suites 2 and 3 rooms, kitchenette and bath. Electric refrigeration. Rents $50 to $75. Apply on premises or

CHAS. E. CUSHING
68 Devonshire St., Boston Tel. Hub. 1050

PHILADELPHIA, 3421 Race St.—Attractive, complete housekeeping apartment, unfurnished; cheerful, homelike; desirable neighborhood; convenient to center of city.
Eus.: shrdluacmfwypaomfwaashrdluaouaonoa

WASHINGTON, D. C., "Dupont," 1717 20th St. N. W.—Furnished four rooms, kitchen, pantry, bath, porch, 2 closets, Frigidaire, good halls, maid's room; complete, attractive furnishings; just off Connecticut Ave. and R St.; references requested. Apartment 7. Phone Potomac 4472.

YE PAUL REVERE
SOMERVILLE, MASS.
391 Broadway, Winter Hill

Apartments now available; modern in every detail; splendid environment; specially well serviced; reasonable rentals. Apply to Supt. on premises or J. A. and F. A. WALKER. Tel. Somerset 0751-M or Mystic 0048.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

COTTAGE for rent for September at Cape Cod—5 bedrooms, 2 baths, garage. Apply R. H. HEFLER, Dennis, Mass.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

MRS. J. E. CURTISS—Business calls given careful, personal attention. 158 West 45th St., New York City. Bryant 8836.

BANKING, Brokerage and Commercial Office and Sales positions for men and women. THE PERSONNEL COMPANY, 198 Broadway, N.Y.C., Rooms 300-301 Cort. 7-2363

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 Broadway, New York City. Tel. Worth 2-2080.

FLOOR SPACE

PHILADELPHIA, PA., 1730 Chestnut Street—To let, second and third floors, 880 square feet each; good show windows, elevator service; south side of main retail shopping street; owner occupies remainder of building.

GARAGES

Wm. Hubert, Prop. LAfayette 3-0700
ROYALTON GARAGE
First Class Service
1366 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn Nr. New York Ave.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

LADY of refinment in each principal city to represent high-class Fifth Avenue hotel; should have wide social and business acquaintance; work does not call for sale of merchandise but is rather that of making contacts and need not necessarily interfere with other activities; no investment other than whole or part time and good commissions will be paid on results produced. Kindly write qualifications to manager, Box B-60, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS

ODD PIECES of slightly used furniture for sale reasonably. Call 29 Norway Street, Suite #3.

HOUSES TO LET

N. Y. C., East 70's—Beautifully furnished or unfurnished, 16 rooms, 3 master bedrooms, 8 baths, servants' rooms; exquisitely appointed; restricted neighborhood; appointment only. Butterfield 8-1358.

MOVING AND STORAGE

WANTED—Part load of furniture to and full loads both from New York City, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington or en route Sept. 2 or 3. NOBLE B. STEVES, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Mass. Tel. Talbot 3400.

PAYING GUESTS

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1513 O St. N. W.—Refined home, airy rooms; near church; permanent or tourists. Phone North 2905.

PIANOS

Mathushek—"Known for Tone"
One of the world's famous Pianos. Our Early American Spinet-Grands will interest lovers of the beautiful. Bargains in Used Grands and Uprights. We want Small MATHUSHEK—14 East 39 St., New York
(Near Fifth Avenue)

REAL ESTATE

BRONXVILLE, NEW YORK—Sale or rent, 8-room house, 3 baths, garage; large plot, trees, restricted section, near station. OWNER, 10 Brookside Circle. Bronxville 3888.

FOR SALE—To settle estate, 7 lots with 10-room camp cottage, on shore of most desirable residence lake, 20 miles from Portland, Me. Apply to E. A. CHAPLIN, Sebago Lake, Maine, or E. B. LIBBY, 95 Yale St., Bridgeport, Conn.

RESORTS

OCEAN CITY, N. J.—Sept. is delightful and rates reduced; ocean front rooms and apartments; sun deck. MIR-A MAR, 929 4th St.

RIDING ACADEMIES

LADDIN ROCK RIDING SCHOOL
Boston Post Road, Old Greenwich, Conn. invites your inspection; beautiful woodland trails, gentle and spirited horses; reasonable rates, thorough instruction. Phone Old Greenwich 7-1322.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

BOARD wanted, preferably on farm in New England, with Christian Scientists preferred, for boy of 12 years and where he can be tutored in 7th grade subjects. Address Box N-94, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

MERIDEN, CONN.—On new state highway; home comforts; at sign, TOURISTS DRIVE IN. ABBIE M. CLARK, cor. South Broad Street and Hall Avenue.

NORTH ATTLEBORO, MASS., 118 Division St.—500 yards west of Route 1, 32 miles from Boston, 12 miles from Providence; quiet reasonable. MRS. ALVAN H. WHITING.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Transients only; near Capitol, Union Station and Library; reasonable. MRS. ORA K. FLEMING, 220 Indiana Ave., N. W.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Large assortment of comfortable rooms from $3-$10; single, double and connecting. THE HOME BUREAU, 8 Norway St., near Huntington Ave., overlooking park. Ken. 7492.

BOSTON, 218 Huntington Ave., Suite 1—Nice, comfortable rooms, close to church; single or double; tourists or permanent. Apply B. M. GOUDY.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 328 Marlborough Road—Furnished room, private bath, cooking; clean, quiet home; also large room, single or double; 2 minutes B. M. T. Phone Bu. 2-3453.

PHILADELPHIA, 3421 Race Street—Desirable large room and bath, unfurnished; quiet neighborhood; convenient to center of city.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ACCOUNTANT-CREDIT MANAGER with large manufacturer 25 years, wishes position; thoroughly experienced. EDGAR, 213 Claremont Road, Ridgewood, N. J.

CHAUFFEUR, 38, desires position with private family, preferably Christian Scientists. For further particulars write M. HINDERER, 72 Brower Ave., Woodmere, N. Y.

MEXICAN-ADVERTISING RATES

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 28 (By U. P.)—Many important Mexican newspapers signed an agreement yesterday to refuse foreign advertising except at dollar rates, established prior to the recent sharp depreciation of the peso. The agreement was urged by United States advertising agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN
(Continued)

CHAUFFEUR, long experience, best references, wishes position, city, country. ARTHUR, 318 East 87th, N. Y. C. Rhinelander 4-7932.

FORMER advertising manager, with also practical selling experience (wholesale and retail) desires sales or advertising position, full or part time; has good knowledge of advertising including preparation of printed sales literature; age 35, married, university education; now in N. Y. C. Write Box G-16, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. City.

POSITION as chauffeur with private family; am also an experienced painter and color mixer. 299 Lewis St., Bridgeport, Conn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANION housekeeper in N. Y. C. or suburbs, willing to travel. MRS. FRANCES CHARDE, 87-14 Holland Ave., Rockaway Beach, L. I.

POSITION as housekeeper in gentleman's home by capable woman with son 13 years; remuneration secondary. Address Mrs. TWICHELL, Room 314, Besse Bldg., Springfield, Mass.

TRAINED attendant for one needing care, adult or infant. Write Box B-53, Room 1804, 270 Madison Avenue, New York.

DELAWARE

WILMINGTON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 7032, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained afternoons except Saturdays and holidays.
813 FRANKLIN STREET

Men's and Boys' Outfitters Since 1862
JAS. T. MULLIN & SONS, INC.
6th and Market, Wilmington
A Great Store in a Great City

Handsome Wedding Gifts of Plate and Solid Silver
MILLARD F. DAVIS
JEWELER—SILVERSMITH
Since 1879
831 Market St. Phone 2-3613

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON

Phones Cleve. 0534-0535
Service to Your Home
"PARKWAY"
CLEANERS and DYERS
PROMPT SERVICE
5010 CONN. AVE. CHEVY CHASE, D. C.
Vacation Cleaning—Prompt Service to help add to your comfort.

DISTRICT NATIONAL BANK
1406 G Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

VIRGINIA

LYNCHBURG

Buckingham & Flippin
Diamonds, Silverware and Jewelry of all kinds of the Best Make and Quality
REPAIR WORK A SPECIALTY
919 MAIN STREET

Crutchfield's
CLEANERS and DYERS
For Quick and Efficient Service Call
Phone 505—506—664

WHITE STAR STEAM LAUNDRY
Try Our Finished Family Service
Our Blanket Service Is Wonderful
Lynchburg, Virginia

D. Moses & Co.
THE BEST PLACE TO SHOP AFTER ALL
New Arrivals in Ready-to-Wear
LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA

NEWPORT NEWS

NACHMAN'S
THE SHOPPING CENTER
NEWPORT NEWS, VA.
$77
August Sale Price
FUR COATS
Last Year $100 to $150

BRADLEY
Knitted Outerwear
The Broadway Department Store, Inc.

You'll Find Quality and Value at
PENDER STORES
Located in Almost Every City in Virginia and North Carolina
See our advertisement under "Norfolk" next Monday

FALCONER'S
RICHARD HUDNUT'S
COMPLETE NEW LINE
GEMEY
3003 WASHINGTON AVENUE

W. T. EUBANK
Plumbing and Heating Contractor
Agent A.B.C Oil Burner
3101 Jefferson Avenue Phone 2333

Broadway Shoe Store
Walk-Over and W. B. Coon Shoes
2916 WASHINGTON AVENUE

BARCLAY & SONS
Jewelers
"Ye Waverly Gifte Shoppe"

VIRGINIA

NORFOLK

The J. G. Newton
FLORISTS
111 W. FREEMASON ST. Phone 24843
Member Florists' Telegraph Delivery

HORNER'S
Cleaners and Dyers
Phone 22264 745 Raleigh Ave.

WRIGHT COAL and WOOD COMPANY
Phone 22661 1022 40th St.

RICHMOND

High Quality but Not High Priced
JACOBS & LEVY
THE QUALITY SHOP 705 E. BROAD ST.
Men's Apparel
—Kuppenheimer Clothes
—Heywood Shoes
—Knox Hats
Women's Apparel
Townfield and Golflex Tailored Wear.

POOLE'S PEWTER
TRADE MARK
Makes a Lovely Gift
SCHWARZSCHILD'S
Silver—Jewelry
China—Glass
SECOND AT BROAD STREET

Goodrich Silvertown
Inc.
2700 W. BROAD Dial 5-1795
A Scientific Service for Every Car
AIR CONTAINERS! Ask about them!
H. M. BURROUGHS, Manager

HOFHEIMER'S
Reliable Shoes
PRICED MODERATELY
For the little tots and grown-ups.
Complete line of Gotham Gold Stripe Silk Stockings.
417 E. Broad St. and Broad at Third Sts.
RICHMOND, VA.

F. W. Dabney & Co.
(Broad at Fifth)
Shoes for the Entire Family

LAIRD-SCHOBER CO.
Shoes for Women

We Appreciate Your Patronage
The Young Men's Shop
713 East Broad St.

BROOKS TRANSFER & STORAGE CO., Inc.
8-12 S. Linden Street Richmond, Va.
Local and Long-Distance Moving

Eclipse Laundry
1519 W. MAIN
Dial 5-4387—5-4388

Westinghouse
Everything Electrical
W. H. JENKS
308 E. Grace Dial 36365

THE HAMMOND COMPANY
FLORISTS
SECOND AT GRACE ST.
OUR ONLY STORE
Phones 2-4713—2-4714

Ewarts Cafeteria
112 N. FIFTH Mad. 4159
(opp. John Marshall Hotel)
Excellent Food at moderate prices

BONCILLA BEAUTY SHOP
(HOTEL RICHMOND)
Permanent Waving Shampooing
Marcel Waving

COAL, COKE *and* WOOD
Sam'l H. Cottrell & Son
1103 W. MARSHALL Dial-59133

ROANOKE

Hancock-Clay Company
INCORPORATED
Jefferson Street at Franklin Road
ROANOKE, VIRGINIA
Today's low prices further emphasize the fact that Hancock's is really "THE BEST PLACE TO SHOP AFTER ALL."

McPhee Motor Company
Incorporated
Ford
Salem Avenue at Fourth Street
Roanoke, Va.
Phone 1900

CALDWELL SITES CO.
Booksellers, Stationers, and Office Outfitters
Radios and Electrical Refrigerators
ROANOKE, VIRGINIA

Colonial-American National Bank
Roanoke, Virginia
4% Paid on Savings

VIRGINIA

ROANOKE
(Continued)

FALLON, *Florist*
Fine Cut Flowers
ROANOKE, VA.
Phone 1687 210 S. Jefferson St.

WEST VIRGINIA

CHARLESTON

NU WAY
DRY CLEANING
Phone Cap. (13) Thirteen
"Unlucky for Dirt"

OLDER'S
Fife Street Shoe Shop
706-710 FIFE STREET
Phone Capitol 5629

McKEE CAFETERIA
with
Special Dining Room for Banquets or Parties.
NOT OPEN SUNDAYS
906 QUARRIER STREET

KANAWHA FARM DAIRY
Capitol 55 F 12
CHARLESTON, W. VA.

CLARKSBURG

WE ARE READY . . . *for* SCHOOL
We have the things children need . . . You have the children that need them.
PARSONS-SOUDERS

HUNTINGTON

Bradshaw-Diehl
Company
HUNTINGTON'S MODERN DEPT. STORE
Visit our modernly equipped beauty shop. *Second Floor.*

Don't Buy Until You See
WESTINGHOUSE
Electric Refrigerators
PHILCO RADIOS
VAN ZANDT SUPPLY CO.
1123 4TH AVENUE
HUNTINGTON, WEST VIRGINIA

HUNTINGTON PAINT & GLASS CO.
PHONE 23618
1036 THIRD AVENUE
HUNTINGTON, W. VA.

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AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

CHAUFFEUSE-SECRETARY desires post, also car for hire 3d. a mile. HASLUCK, 1 Cheyne Gardens, S. W. 3. Flaxman 2549.

LIMOUSINE CAR—Any period or distance undertaken; terms very moderate; owner driver. WOOLF, 59 St. Augustines Ave., Croydon (London). Phone Croydon 2503.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

CUMBERLAND HOUSE HOTEL
51 & 53 Earls Court Sq.
London, S. W. 5
Pleasantly situated, comfortable, convenient, good food, hot and cold water. Bed & breakfast 6/6. Per day 10/6. Residents from 2½ gns. Magnificent public rooms, billiards. Readers of this paper welcome. Phone Flaxman 0830. Write for tariff.

KENSINGTON, LONDON, W.
A charming guest house overlooking Kensington Gardens; every comfort; excellent cooking; inclusive terms from 3½ guineas a week. Proprietress, 19 Prince of Wales Terrace, W. 8. (Phone Western 5021.)

LONDON, Fleming's Hotel, 10 Kensington Gardens Square, W. 2—Quiet, comfortable, good table, gas fires, constant hot water; from 2½ gns. weekly; bed & breakfast 6/6. Phone Park 6751

LONDON, Golders Green—Highly recommended comfortable home for professional & business women. Close to tube & buses. MISSES BOND, 12 Mountfield, Finchley Road, N. W. 11.

LONDON, NEWTON COURT HOTEL, 33 Leinster Square, Hyde Park, W. 2 (3 mins. Whiteleys)—Moderate terms. Park 1624. MRS. E. A. NEWTON.

LONDON, W. 2., St. Clare, Clanricarde Gardens—Small private hotel, splendid cuisine, service; partial board from 45/-; bed-breakfast 5/6.

BOARD FOR ANIMALS

LONDON—Holiday board and other accommodation under experienced care, offered for all animals. F. J. RICHMOND, 221 Queen's Road, Peckham, S. E. 15. New Cross 0496.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE HOUSES

LONDON—Quiet home for study with experienced care. Write or phone THE MISSES BRANFORD & ARMSTRONG 119 Lansdowne Rd., W. 11. Park 3140

CORSETIERES

ARTISTE EN CORSETS
To look slim and well dressed wear a corset or belt made to measure by
MME. B. FESTA
46 George St., Portman Sq., London, W. 1.
Tel. Welbeck 8439.
Agent for Kickernick under-garments.

DRESS AGENCIES

CHIC DRESS AGENCY
LARGE selection of Model Hats & Gowns. Good prices given for fashionable clothes. Immediate cash. 1 & 2 Sloane St. (opp. Harvey Nichols), London, S. W. 1. Sloane 4601.

DRESSMAKING

DRESSMAKING, coats, gowns & remodelling. SILVESTRIA BUDD, 47a Marloes Road, Kensington, London, W. 8. Phone Western 3954.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

THE SERVICE BUREAU
Governesses, Secretaries, Tutors, Escorts, Children's Nurses, Domestics of every kind. Each individual's needs carefully studied.
96 Fulham Rd., S. W. 3. Kensington 3836
Buses 14, 96 to Queens Elm.

FLATS TO LET

LONDON—Unfurnished flats, self-contained, beautifully decorated, comprising 3 large rooms, kitchen and bathroom, £110 per annum; excellent location, near Ladbroke Grove Station, Kensington and buses to all parts; also flat suitable for one person £65. Box M-679, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON, Bayswater—Large ground-floor front room with kitchen, etc., self-contained; furnished 27/6, unfurnished 25/-; geyser bath; or whole flat unfurnished 30/-; suit 2 ladies. Park 7033. 33 Colville Terrace, W. 11.

LONDON—Attractive self-contained furnished flat, 1 large room, kitchenette, bath, 35/-; garage extra; no children; view mornings or appointment. MRS. BIRD, 13 Bassett Road, North Kensington, W. 10.

LONDON, BEDFORD PARK, W. 4—Four unfurnished rooms (one as kitchen) with own bathroom; all on first floor; moderate rent. Box M-736, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON, Hampstead—Delightfully furnished self-contained flat to let, September 29th; 1-2 reception, 2-3 bedrooms, telephone, plate, linen. Box M-92, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON, 28 LANSDOWNE CRESCENT, W. 11—Furnished and unfurnished flats; business ladies, gentlemen; meals, service optional. Park 2132.

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HOUSES FOR SALE

LONDON, Hendon (Central)—Modern eight-roomed house, large garden; bricked garage; bargain; £1875; freehold. 34 Neeld Crescent, Hendon.

HOUSES TO LET

POLPERRO, CORNWALL—Furnished cottage facing sea; warm, sheltered; well water; to let October to March, 12/6 weekly; no modern improvements. (Stamp.) MRS. MILLS, Polperro.

INCOME TAX SERVICE

IF YOU have any difficulty with income tax or require your books written up or audited, write ANTILL & SON, 35 Beauchamp Place, London, S.W.3. Sloane 3356 (also at 117 Bedford Road, Clapham, S.W.4).

MOTORCARS

REID, STOPFORD & RIDD, Automobile Engineers, 39 Grosvenor Place, London, S. W. 1. Sloane 3548. Cars of all makes supplied, new or second hand, accessories, tyres, insurance, shipping, house lighting sets and wireless; cars for hire.

OFFICES TO LET

LONDON, West End—First floor, unfurnished, 4 very light rooms, suit architect, etc., £250 p. a. inclusive; also ground floor office and display window with light basement showrooms, 700 square feet, £250 p. a. inclusive; apply on premises. CUNDY, 12 Baker St., Portman Square, W. 1.

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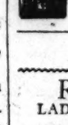
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DAILY FEATURES

All Nature

Evening Primrose
(Œnothera biennis)

Where: On the banks of rivers, in thickets and sandy ground. Europe and North America.

Distinguishing features: Yellow blossoms having four petals and eight stamens. Seed capsule four-cleft, containing many naked seeds. Lower blossoms open first, blooming but once.

Use: Ornamental.

Among the relatively few night-blooming flowers of eastern North America, the delicately fragrant yellow primrose is, perhaps, the best known. From June until October one may see them, with undeveloped buds and leaves growing upward until the flower stalk is two or three feet in length, topping the stout red-streaked stem to a frequent height of five or six feet.

While brilliant flowers of the daytime sink into the shadows of nightfall, white or yellow blossoms stand out clearly through the evening dusk. Thus the yellow primroses are very noticeable along the dim roadsides. The four petals of the spreading flower open broadly to allow night-flying insects to distribute pollen, while partaking of the nectar held within the slim, yellow tube.

These primroses are of biennial habit and take the precaution of developing their plant growth for the next summer, during the autumn season. If you see a shrunken shaft of this plant standing high above a covering of snow, by brushing away the white blanket you will find a rosette of leaves lying flat against the cold earth. This whorl will shoot upward with the first encouraging days of early spring, until the many-branched plant stands complete, ready for a season of bloom.

More than 350 species of primroses are widely distributed, chiefly through the northern hemisphere; but the evening flowering species alone are fragrant. Before the white potato became so generally used, roots of a cultivated garden variety of primrose were used as a table vegetable in England. They were considered wholesome and nutritious, resembling parsnips in flavor.

Through the summer, evening primroses sustain their name fairly well, by opening after sunset and fading away the following morning; but you may have noticed that in the late season they change their habits and often keep open flowers through the day, perhaps because of the diminishinig power of the sun.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Jesurun (B. R.) — Spelled also Jeshurun, it is a symbolic name for Israel. It is derived from the Hebrew *Yeshuruwn*, "upright." Pronounced preferably *Jes'-u-run*, with *e* short, first *u* as in unite, second short.

Antipode (several inquiries which point out that since the Latin word *antipodes* had no singular—as was stated in this column recently—this form might properly be pronounced *an-tip'-o-dez*) — While the Latin word had no singular, it acquired one when it was introduced into English; and this singular is pronounced with accent on the first syllable, *an'-tih-pode*.

Either, neither — The discussion about the proper pronunciation of these words reminds one of Pat's erudite remark. He said some folks called them *e'-ther* and *ne'-ther*, and others said *i'-ther* and *ni'-ther;* but that they really were *ayther* and *nayther!* The preference is for *e'-ther* and *ne'-ther;* first *e* long, second as in maker, *th* "voiced" as in *then*.

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation. — Ed.

A Quotation for Today

LEARN these two things: Never to be discouraged because good things get on so slowly here, and never fail daily to do that good thing which lies next to your hand.
—G. MACDONALD.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

The Boss and I were having a tug of war on the beach today-
But every now and then he'd try to drag me into the water—
I'd hold on as long as I could, and then I'd drop the rope and bark and say-"Hey! That's not fair!"
But he finally convinced me that he wasn't trying to play a trick on me but just wanted to show me a new game—
So I took hold of the rope again and he started towing me through the water, and oh, Boy! wasn't it fun!

Do You Know That—

The world's largest Diesel-powered towboat was recently christened Herbert Hoover at Dubuque, Iowa?

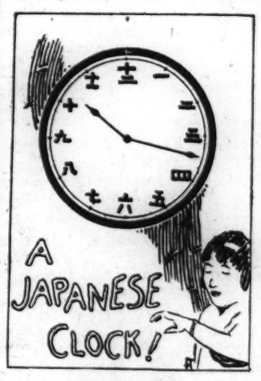
A dish listed as "La Nymphe à la Rose" was the feature of a London hotel menu until someone discovered it consisted of frogs' legs?

The American public school savings bank system has an enrollment of 15,000,000 youngsters, with 95 per cent of them making deposits weekly?

Visitors to the ex-Kaiser's palace at Potsdam are requested to don felt slippers so as not to mar the beautiful floors?

A ton of gold would produce a 17-inch cube?

There are 66,000 candy and confectionery stores in the United States?



Brevities

Detroit News: Now if everyone wore a vest during a warm wave and just carried a dollar's worth of stamps about in the same, the postoffice deficit would disappear in jig time.

Tucson (Ariz.) Citizen: If everybody works for a committee that's Communism. If they work for a board of directors, that's Capitalism.

In Lighter Vein

One Tongue

At one time during the World War, when an elderly Austrian woman was on her knees praying passionately for a victory of the Austrian army over the attacking Russians, her more skeptical daughter asked her, "What's the good of all that?"

"I know I will be heard and that we will be given a splendid victory," replied the confident mother.

"Well," insisted the daughter, "don't you think the Russians are praying, too, for the same thing?"

"What if they do?" came back the woman, nothing daunted. "Let 'em pray all they like. Who could ever understand 'em if they did?"—*The World To-morrow.*

Her Father's Daughter

A wealthy real estate operator had given his little girl a splendidly equipped doll's house. On his return after a week's absence, he asked her how she liked it.

"It's very nice, Daddy," she said, "But where is it?" he inquired, not seeing it anywhere around the nursery.

"Oh, I rented it furnished to cousin Betty, for 50 cents a week."—*Boston Transcript.*

Not Guilty

Judge: "Guilty or not guilty?"
Sam: "Not guilty, suh."
Judge: "Ever been arrested before?"
Sam: "No, suh. Ah nevah speeded befo'."

Looking Ahead

"What's the idea of the Greens having French lessons?"

"They've adopted a French baby, and want to understand what it says when it begins to talk."—*Sheffield Weekly Telegraph.*

In the Television Era

"What's this K. K. K. bedsheet outfit doing in the telephone booth?"

"Oh, that's in case you want to call up and want the party to guess who this is."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Taxi Samaritan

London

SHE was an anxious-looking little mother, with her arms full of parcels; two small children, tear-stained and sleepy, clung to her dress. She had obviously come up to London from the country, no doubt to take advantage of the sales. And now, late evening, she watched bus after bus go past—too full to allow them to get in.

Despairingly she stood on the corner, endeavoring to comfort the boy and girl. A brave woman, she was herself in need of being comforted, when a taxi driver pulled up alongside the curb.

"Wher' do yer want to go, Ma'am?"

The little woman glanced up. "Oh, I can't afford a taxi. . . . I've spent all my money, and I just have sixpence left, . . . enough to get me to Victoria to catch my train."

The man smiled cheerily. "Well, that's O. K. That's all you need to hire me."

"Only sixpence?" she questioned in surprise.

"Sort of friendly competition with the buses, lady," he replied. "Come on—hop in—all the parcels, too."

He lifted the children in and closed the door, humming a gay tune as he climbed back to his seat.

The writer knows that the fare to Victoria from that point is at least half a crown. But that driver had seen someone's need and supplied it, without regard to the apparent loss of 2s.—made up to him no doubt in the joy of giving help to those in need.

What They Say

Language

"Some men, especially politicians, have such a command of language that you are tempted to say that the language has command of them."—*G. Bernard Shaw.*

Material Things

"Material things should be the means of livelihood, and not the end of life."—*Dr. Albert C. Dieffenbach, editor, Christian Register.*

Progress

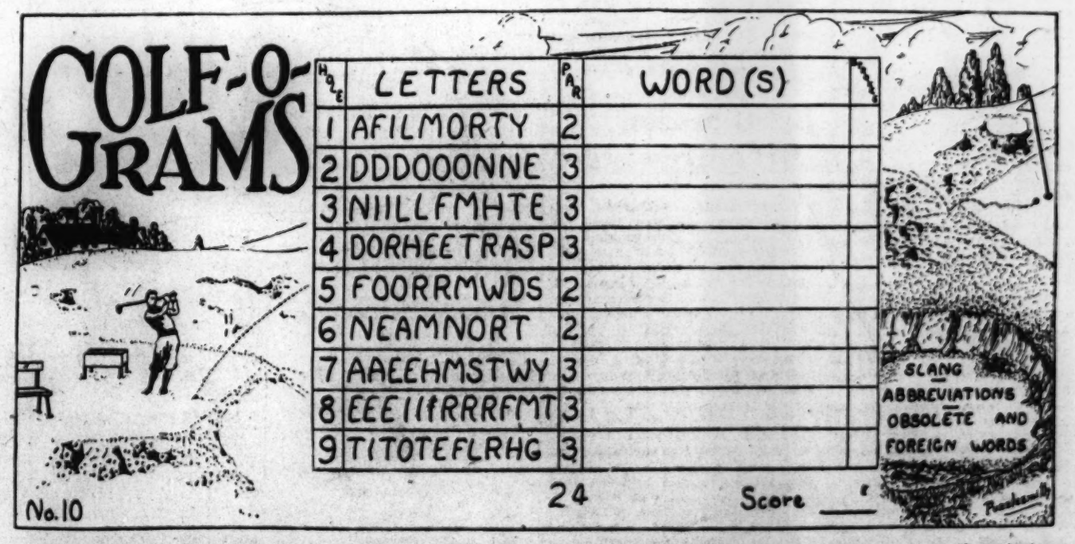
"Ideas and ideals are changing, and I think we are constantly moving toward better things."—*Elihu Root, international lawyer.*

Golf-O-Grams

No. 8
(Published Aug. 17)

Winners:
(1) Eugene Alders, Chicago Heights, Ill.
(2) Marion Baumhauer, Quincy, Ill.
(3) Bertha Bill, Detroit, Mich.
(4) Emily Dembitz, Louisville, Ky.
(5) Mrs. H. W. DuMoulin, Redding Ridge, Conn.
(6) Harold Gregg, Chicago
(7) Mrs. J. R. Hill, Battle Creek, Mich.
(8) Mrs. H. Lambert, Elmhurst, N. Y.
(9) Elaine H. Peters, Philadelphia, Penna.
(10) T. C. Rogers family, Westfield, N. J.
(11) Edward C. Russell, Ortonville, Mich.
(12) Jennie G. Smith, Guthrie, Okla.
(13) Gertude V. Stanerson, Quincy, Ill.
(14) Lilian V. Tubb, Montreal, Que.
(15) Miss Madeline Wilson, New York
(16) Leo A. Wolterding, Deerfield, Ill.
(17) Mrs. W. M. Corbin, Delevan, Calif.

Hole	Letters	Par	Word(s)	Strokes
1.	AEFIORVT	2	Favorite	1
2.	NONONEECSDTO	3	Condone	3
			Notes Condone	
			Nonsense Doto	
			Connoted Nose	
			Contend Noose	
			Condense Toon	
			Connotes Done	
			Condone Seton	
3.	ABCCMMMOO	2	Comma Comb	2
4.	AEPSLREU	2	Pleasure	1
5.	BBOOUYY	2	Buoy Boy	2
6.	NWROCAAFLH	3	Anchor Flaw	3
			Chara Flown	
			Choral Fawn	
			Flaw Rancho	
7.	ARARSYZE	2	Rays Raze	2
8.	NEPRYUOFTG	3	Tongue Prey	3
			Feen Grouty	
			Energy Pout	
			Gouty Preen	
			Younger Pet	
			Progeny Ute	
			Young Peter	
			Tenure Pogy	
9.	GUGUYSOSTE	2	Suggest You	2
			Guess Gouty	
		21		18



RULES: The letters shown for each hole are to be used in forming words, which should be written in the designated spaces. Each word counts as a stroke, and each letter left over counts as a stroke. For example, on hole 1, the par is given as 2. If you used the letters in making the words FAR and TOIL you would have MY left over—three strokes. Forming the two words MAIL and FORTY gives you the hole in par. FORMALITY, however, uses all the letters in one word—a hole-in-one!

Try to equal—or beat—par. And tabulate your score. If you beat par send in your score and list of words to the Feature Editor. The lowest score and list of words will be published with the winner's name Sept. 14. Entries to be considered must be received by Sept. 12.

"Dick Shunary" is also the "pro" on this course, and you may verify your word-strokes with his aid. No slang, obsolete, colloquial, or foreign words are acceptable. Abbreviations are also barred in GOLF-O-GRAMS.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, AUGUST 31, 1931 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. [illegible] R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. James E. Patton, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Monitor Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

The Irony of Revolutions

IRONY has no small place in Latin-American revolts. "Never shall there be another revolution upon the island of Cuba," declared President Mario G. Menocal in 1917. Today, General Menocal is a prisoner in Cabanas Fortress in Havana for having been a leader in the armed attempt to overthrow the Government of President Gerardo Machado.

General Menocal, elected President of Cuba in 1912, was fortunate in the early part of his régime, for the European war raised the price of sugar until the island was becoming rich. Some years later, though no longer quite so popular, he suppressed a rebellion by Gen. José Miguel Gomez; thence the much-quoted remark about no more revolutions. After General Machado succeeded President Alfredo Zayas in 1925, things again went smoothly for a while until economic depression hit the island and aggravated grievances which had been smoldering under dictatorial repression.

Thus there is a deeper irony in the Cuban insurrection—and perhaps in changes of Government or attempted changes in some other parts of the world—than the incongruity of a Señor Menocal alternately declaiming against revolution and taking part in one. More often than not the roots of such dissatisfaction are economic. Yet revolutions in Latin America usually do little if anything to effect a lasting remedy for economic conditions.

In general all that happens is a transfer of authority and a change of political personnel. The people are left exactly as they were before, except that the expenditure of lives and money in the political overthrow has added to their misery. Usually the treasury is empty and the first effort made is to fill it. Taxes cannot be levied, for there is little to tax; and so the Government turns to additional bond issues floated by international bankers.

Some day wise leaders in various of these Latin-American countries will seize upon the idea of a revolution of economic and civic education, as did José Pedro Varela, to whom the little Republic of Uruguay pays homage for the fact that it has probably the best system of schools and the most stable Government on the South American continent. Such leaders will see to it that the people are taught to read and write in order that they may learn for themselves of the problems facing their nation and in order that they may learn how to improve their methods of making a living.

Something akin to the "mass education" movement now at work in China would be a blessing for Cuba and for other countries of Central and South America. It would go far toward ironing out the irony of political revolts.

Education Away From Crime

ONCE more a prison riot, this time at the Michigan State Penitentiary, calls upon public opinion in America to insist upon radical reforms such as those outlined by the Wickersham commission. At the same time, it is gratifying to note that prisoners in penal institutions have anticipated the findings of the commission in one direction by seeking to rehabilitate themselves through study in order to earn an honest living when returned to society as free men.

Such has been the desire of prisoners for education that the prison bureau of the Department of Labor in Washington, D. C., has announced that the 1932 appropriation will be increased to meet the demand. Additional teachers are to be assigned to the Leavenworth and Atlanta penitentiaries; and the educational staff of the United States Industrial Reformatory at Chillicothe, Ohio, will include a supervisor, four academic teachers and ten vocational instructors. Future penal institutions, such as the one proposed for Lewisburg, Penna., will include excellent classroom and library facilities as a powerful helping hand assisting the prisoner to regain a useful place in the world.

An index to the desire of prisoners to turn from crime to lawful pursuits is found in the annual report of the University of Wisconsin extension division's educational work at the Waupun State Prison, which discloses that during the year 510 correspondence study and reading courses, an increase of 39 per cent, have been taken by prisoners. At the same time the circulation of the prison's free library increased 50 per cent.

This new eagerness to learn may be taken as an indication that young first offenders, many of whom perhaps found themselves about to drift into crime from lack of guidance and wholesome boyhood environment, are seeking and finding the educational cure for crime at the fount of knowledge whence springs social understanding. Faced with the opportunity of correcting the social maladjustment which led to his enforced withdrawal from society, the unfortunate young man is showing his worth by realizing that what has been done is of the past and that what he shall do when returned to society is of primary importance.

When the worth of social rehabilitation through education is fully established and recognized, prison "breaks" and habitual offenders will be much more rare; for, if the prison has a real reason for existence, it should be a corrective institution. As a guarded corral in which to herd prisoners, designated under the blighting nomenclature of "criminal," to protect society from violence, the prison has been a sociological failure, a failure of which such outbursts as that in Michigan are too frequent reminders.

Some Whys of Labor Opposition

THE trend of public opinion in Great Britain to support the new National Government has been unmistakable, but observers outside Britain can hardly fail to ask how it is that in making the momentous decision to form a coalition Cabinet Ramsay MacDonald and Philip Snowden have had to cut themselves adrift from the Labor Party, and why it is that Labor is now taking up an attitude of such uncompromising opposition that the party executive in his own constituency of Seaham Harbor has asked Mr. MacDonald to resign his seat in the House of Commons.

The leaders of both the political and the industrial sections of the Labor movement have met and declared their hostility to the new Government, and they have severely taken to task certain members of the late Ministry for their willingness to go some way to meet Mr. MacDonald's and Mr. Snowden's views without first ascertaining the position of the general council of the Trade Union Congress. This is their hasty reply to the Prime Minister's personal appeal to his old colleagues to "think over the situation without prejudice or passion before reaching a decision."

What is the explanation of this almost instinctive attitude of Labor? Are the Labor leaders ignorant of the nature of the emergency, are they blinded by prejudice, or are they incapable of a broader feeling of patriotism? It would do them less than justice to come to any such conclusion. One cannot thus account for men of the caliber of Arthur Henderson, with his honorable record and unquestioned personal integrity, who will now be Labor's parliamentary leader.

It should be remembered that the Socialists in the British Labor movement have been nurtured on a distrust of "capitalism" and of the powers which control international finance. They have again and again heard suggestions for manipulation of the currency designed to have the effect of reducing the cost of wages. It seemed to some of them peculiarly significant that it was bankers, agents of high finance, who revealed to the Government and the country the urgency of the crisis, and it has not been difficult to persuade some Labor leaders that the whole crisis is a "financial ramp" in a bankers' conspiracy to lower the standard of living of the working classes.

The theory on which the British Trade Union movement has been built up is that the workers have always received less than their due; therefore, that their standard of living must be progressively improved, and that any attempt to lower it must be fought tooth and nail. The instinctive reaction of the leaders of the movement to any attack on it—even in a crisis—is one of opposition.

The tragedy of their situation lies in the fact that though the goal for which they are working, namely, the highest possible standard of living—which, indeed, is in the best interest of employer and employee alike—is in general right, pressure for its full application today seems ill timed. In general, underconsumption means overproduction and less trade all round. It is only because the world organization has got out of gear that this rule for the moment conflicts with another—that which imposes the paramount necessity of sacrifice.

Ramsay MacDonald has recognized this, Philip Snowden has recognized it. It is not, however, altogether surprising that those whose life work has been the improvement of the condition of the working classes should be slow to recognize the necessity of any setback, however temporary. But there is hope that great numbers of British workers will join with the leaders whom they so recently trusted and esteemed in recognizing that the alternative to a National Government and all-round sacrifice would be a worse disaster.

The Art of the American Indian

THE American Indian, with his picturesque civilization, rituals and customs, has long been recognized as colorful and original subject matter for painters who seek to develop popular appreciation of a typical national art in the Western Hemisphere. The rich possibilities which the Indian's own craftsmanship offers for developing a unique primitive art, indigenous to the North and South American continents and of high artistic and cultural values, have generally escaped notice.

The Indian, however, as a national figure, is attracting wider public interest every year. Museums report that the number of inquiries regarding American Indians increases continually, and groups of persons throughout the country are studying Indian history, customs, traditions and culture. This naturally results in a wider and more sympathetic appreciation of the Indian's viewpoints and capabilities, a more spontaneous effort to help him solve his problems, and holds out a promise of future collaboration which should be highly valuable for both Indians and white men.

Significant evidence of this trend to help the Indian carve for himself a more important niche are the preparations now under way for a comprehensive and representative exhibition of the arts and crafts of Indian tribes dwelling in the United States. Sponsored by a large group of prominent persons organized as the Exposition of Indian Tribal Arts, Inc., the purpose of the enterprise is to bring to public attention the high qualities of the best contemporary Indian art. The backers of the project deplore the manner in which the Indian's artistic talents in some instances are being stultified by the demand for cheap articles for the souvenir trade. They hope that by acquainting the public with the finest work of Indian artists and craftsmen they can stimulate a larger outlet for such products and encourage the Indians to continue the development of their arts. This is directly in line with the efforts of the United States Bureau of Indian Affairs.

The exposition, which is to open in New York in December, will make a tour of the chief cities in the United States, and possibly in Europe. Against a background of the finest loan exhibits from museums and private collections will be a large display of contemporary work by Indians of twenty-four tribes, which will show the intrinsic beauty of design and workmanship still persisting in an æsthetic tradition that was flourishing before Columbus set out to cross the Atlantic.

The exhibition will call attention to the inherent artistic talent of the Indian, and should awaken widespread interest in the possibility of developing, through the best contemporary Indian craftsmen, a native primitive art, akin to the peasant arts of other countries, with the valuable characteristic of being distinctively and peculiarly American.

Wisconsin's Labor Code

TO POINT to serious flaws in the economic machinery is relatively easy; it is much more difficult to take constructive action to make tangible changes for the better. Wisconsin is one of the few states in the Union that during 1931 have enacted a comprehensive and fundamental labor law. The State has always been a leader in progressive legislation. By 1925 it had enacted a voluntary old-age pension law, and this year it made the payment of pensions to indigent citizens over seventy mandatory throughout the State. But the new labor code is even more important.

First of all the new law outlaws "the yellow dog" contract under which a worker agrees, as a condition of his employment, not to join a labor union. Membership in a union, payment of union dues, strikes, strike publicity, peaceful picketing, peaceful assemblage, and all peaceful efforts of labor to improve its status, are declared legal and cannot be enjoined.

Secondly the law defines carefully and rigorously the procedure necessary to secure an injunction. It may be granted only after a hearing at which witnesses for both sides are heard under oath. Affidavits are no longer admissible. It must be clearly proved that unlawful acts have been done or are threatened and that the officers of the law are powerless to prevent them. Even if a temporary injunction is granted it is only valid for five days unless hearings for a permanent injunction are actually in progress. The complainant, moreover, must furnish bond to cover the costs of the proceedings. This law thus brings to an end the common procedure of issuing an injunction quickly in a secret ex-parte hearing.

Finally the code protects those who are charged with contempt of court for violation of an injunction. Under the new law they have the right to their freedom under bail, the right to make adequate defense before some other judge than the one who declared them in contempt and they have the right to a jury trial. Even if a jury finally convicts for contempt of court the maximum penalty is but $25 and ten days' imprisonment and if the fine is not paid, fifteen days is the limit. Thus it becomes no longer possible to hold labor union officials in jail for as long as an injunction is in force—a convenient method in the past of getting rid of troublesome and popular strike leaders.

It has been said that capitalism will endure because it is more adaptable than slavery, feudalism, or monarchy. It is willing to cure its own evils and eliminate abuses. One evidence of the basic soundness of American institutions is that such a labor code as this can become law. Some of its provisions may be extreme, but other states can experiment with other forms. America will watch the effect of this legislation in Wisconsin and if it proves workable, humane, and just, it will finally be copied by other states and in the end by the nation as a whole.

A Path to Employment

THERE is a well-established tradition, at least in a large part of the journalistic world, that editorials and news should be strictly separated. It is a very sound tradition, for the coloring of news matter with editorial opinion detracts seriously from its value as reliable information. Conversely, mere restatement of the news hardly constitutes an editorial; the reader expects some comment to be added. And yet—

For months editors and educators here and there have been putting forward the recommendation that persons out of work should use their time for further schooling, either to train themselves for new and more skilled vocations or to broaden their general cultural outlook. This would help the unemployed to become more employable, it was pointed out.

Last Friday the East Side Continuation School in New York City, holding closing exercises for its adult classes of unemployed, gave certificates of graduation in commercial subjects to 200 pupils. One hundred and fifty of these students—three out of four—were already placed in positions.

The event in itself is the best editorial that could be written about it.

Editorial Notes

It is said that a "camel can go eight days without a drink of water." Probably because he is accustomed to long periods without opportunity to get a drink. And so the Department of Agriculture advocates not sprinkling the lawn too often, explaining that grass which is not pampered with surface water goes down deep for its moisture, thus developing a sturdy plant better able to resist a dry spell.

Now that the United States Bureau of Fisheries assures the public that oysters are just as good in summer as in winter—whether the month contains an "r" or not—something should be done to puncture the popular belief that August is the only suitable time to enjoy a vacation.

If the skidproof surfacing being laid on a Sheffield (Eng.) street proves acceptable, the logical place to test the material first in the United States is Wall Street.

Unkie's Boys Rewrite the Rules

A GROUP of tousle-headed boys and about a dozen nondescript dogs streaked across the hill toward Unkie Danforth's place. Gyp, Unkie's wire-haired fox terrier, dashed away to meet the crowd, his straight white legs fairly humming.

Unkie straightened up from his raking. He saw a rangy hound leading the race, while a woolly, lop-eared, overgrown pup and a shabbily dressed urchin were bringing up the rear.

"Rags certainly sticks close to little Tim," thought Unkie as he laid aside his rake.

The oncoming pack reached Unkie and milled around his blue-overalled, slightly rounded figure, while several boys broke the news—

"We're gonna have a dog show!"

"Will you be judge?"

Unkie waited until the barrage of questions had slackened a bit.

"What made you fellows think I could judge dogs?" he asked. Oh, they just simply had to have him for the judge. So after some chatter he shuffled off toward the house to return with a fat volume in his hand.

"Ever see a pedigree book?" he asked. "Tells about 'most any kind o' dog you ever saw."

"What kind is Rags?" chimed in Tim, whose short arms were clinched around the stocky neck of his dog.

Unkie sized up Rags, who sat panting, haunches sprawled, woolly back against Tim's bare legs, his head a lump of gray yarn out of which came at intervals a moist, red tongue.

"He looks something like an Airedale, Tim. And then again, he doesn't. Let's look in the book for a picture of a real Airedale. Rags' face is almost like this one, but his ears hang down too long, sorta like a spaniel's, and his coat's too woolly, and—I guess Rags is a special kind o' Airedale, Tim, they didn't know about when they wrote this pedigree book."

* * *

"Then we can't use the rules in the book for Rags?" put in Buddie. "Unkie, do those rules all just tell the way a dog oughta look on the outside? Aren't there any points for what sort of a fellow a dog is?"

"Not very many, Bud. Most dog rules allow some points for keenness, alertness of expression and so on. But mostly it's a dog's build that counts."

"Build? But why? If I was writing a dog show book, I'd make most of the points go for what a dog could do, 'stead of only how he looks."

"There's an idea," interrupted Chuck. "Let's write our own rules, like that."

"Who's got a pencil?" asked Buddie.

Chuck fished out a handful of marbles, Chinese coins, bits of string, a jackknife—and dug from, among them a pencil stub two inches long. Unkie produced an old envelope, tore it open, spread it out upon the pedigree book and handed this improvised pad to Buddie.

"First of all," volunteered Chuck, "let's have a pree-amble. All offishul rules and things have 'em."

"How you spell that?" asked Buddie.

"P-r-e-e-a-m-b-l-e," supplied Chuck, and went on slowly, "If any dog in our show looks like it says in the book, we won't hold it against him. Only he's gotta meet all comers fifty-fifty."

"That's the stuff," put in Matt. "What say the most points count for bein' an all-round pal?"

"That's Rule One," said Buddie, and put it down.

"How many points for that?"

"'Bout fifty, anyway," Matt replied.

"Next?" Buddie looked expectantly around the circle.

"Any dog smart enough not to bring bones into the house and get his boss in wrong deserves a lot o' credit," Chubby offered. "I think that's worth about twenty points."

"All right," Buddie said.

"I like a dog that wags his tail a lot," Tim put in.

"Rule Three, For the dog that wags his tail fastest and most, twenty points."

"Took me a long time to teach Laddy to chase a stick and bring it right back." This from Slim. "Anyway, ten points, I'd say."

"Thought I'd never get Jeff to let me sleep in the morning when I told him to lie down," Chuck said. "Say, how many points we got already?"

Buddie added.

"One hundred."

Chuck shook his head.

"All the offishul rules and figgers add up to just a hundred. We're getting too many points."

"Oh, let's let 'em run as high as they want," Buddie protested. "It's too much figgering to keep 'em inside a hundred."

"We oughta have a race at our dog show," Slim offered. "Every fellow could enter himself and his dog to run together. The winner would get ten points."

"And swimming—" Chubby added. "We could take all the dogs over to Silver Lake and see which one likes the water most and can bring a stick back out of the water quickest."

"What about staying out of fights and not treeing cats?" Chubby asked. "A dog's a real sport that can do that."

"Hold on," Buddie protested. "Give me time to get these written down."

* * *

"Fifteen points for not barking at the laundryman, groceryman or folks who pass the house at night," Chuck volunteered.

"And what about not chasing autos?" Slim chimed in. "Easy worth fifteen points."

"And not running away," Chubby said. "Ten points. And how about tricks? I'd say fifteen points for the best all-round trick dog."

"Wow," Buddie interrupted. "I'm all out of paper. How many rules we gonna get? That makes eleven."

"Let's stop there and start the show," Chuck proposed.

Buddie handed the sheet of rules to Unkie, who took his place in the center of the ring formed by each boy holding his dog. Unkie read Rule One.

"How we gonna decide what dog is the best all-round pal?" he asked.

"Let's vote," Buddie offered.

While the boys were tearing bits of paper for ballots and passing around the one pencil stub, little Tim whispered in Rags' woolly ear.

"Guess we won't win the dog show, Rags. We can't run fast, or swim much, or do tricks. We don't care. You bet if *I* was judge, you'd win, 'cause you're a reg'lar fellow."

Tim was oblivious to all save his ragamuffin pal. The other boys began to take in the situation. They all knew how the pair had been inseparable since that night when Rags wandered on wabbly puppy legs into the alley where Tim lived. Everyone had heard how Rags, just the other day, had shoved and dragged his little boss from the path of an oncoming truck.

One by one, the boys looked at Unkie, then back at Tim's face.

The ballots began to reach Unkie. As he unfolded them he came upon one particularly large piece of paper, with a note scribbled on one side.

"Someone," said Unkie, "has made a motion here. It says, 'All these rules about tricks and such don't amount to much, after all. It's bein' a real pal that counts most. I move Rags gets first prize.'"

The motion was unanimously carried and Rags, bewildered by the sudden rush in his direction, backed up against Tim, his stick of a tail thumping, his eyes eager, playful, puzzled pools of friendly warmth.

R. H. S.

Notes From Prague

Alchemists' Alley to Stay

RECENT reports in the Prague newspapers that it might be necessary to demolish the Alchemists' Alley raised a storm of protest from the general public and, at the same time, served to recall to the inhabitants the historical significance of a row of small ancient houses in an out-of-the-way section of the Hradčany, the former Imperial castle. Fortunately, there is little danger that the demolition will take place. The architects have declared that a thorough examination will be made and that the necessary alterations and repairs will be carried out during the next three years. The Alchemists' Alley, or as it is known to the Czechs, "Ulice u Daliborky," or "Zlatá ulička," consists of sixteen miniature houses built on the old castle walls, which formed the bulwark of the old fortifications of the Czech capital. Tradition has it that some of them are more than 800 years old. Cracks in the old walls, which have remained untouched since 1541, gave rise to the present reports, and if the walls were razed to the ground, then the houses would have to disappear also. Some idea of their miniature size may be gathered from the fact that the living rooms in these houses are only 2x3 meters, while the kitchen and other rooms are still smaller. In the days of Rudoph II (1576-1612) it was possible to pass from one house to another through a corridor in the first floor (which has long since been closed up) and this was the regular way of transferring prisoners to the "White Tower," the state prison of the Middle Ages. At one end stood the White Tower, at the other the Black Tower and the "Mičovna" or ball-house where the nobles amused themselves in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Immediately below the castle walls was the "Deer Moat," a useful protection against all enemies. According to tradition, Rudolph II here housed the alchemists whom he employed to discover a way of making gold. The poet, Franz Kafka, was accustomed to come here seeking quiet for his muse.

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Old Palaces Made Modern

After having to a large extent settled its problem of housing the people, the Czech capital is now turning its attention more and more to satisfying the need for new public buildings and the adaptation of old palaces for modern needs. Plans are already completed for the building of the new German University. Since 1919, there have been two universities here—a Czech and a German. The faculties of law, philosophy and theology, together with the central administrative office, will be transferred from the old Karolinum and Klementinum to a site on the left bank of the Vltava. Work will be started in 1933 and the preliminary estimates amount to Kč. 30 million (nearly $1,000,000). The Czernin Palace on the Loretto-platz, above the Hradčany, is gradually being altered to make a home for the Czechoslovakian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. It is one of the finest of the old palaces of Prague. Built in the seventeenth century by the Italian architect, Caratti, at a time when the Renaissance style had not yet completely disappeared and when baroque was becoming popular, it was originally a combination of both, the building itself and the interior architecture being Renaissance, and the ornamentation and decoration baroque. Parts of it were altered in the eighteenth century in the late baroque style, so that when the present renovations were considered, the great problem was which particular style to follow. It was ultimately decided to keep as near as possible to the original plans of Caratti, while at the same time introducing modern improvements. The beautiful Loretto Square, which forms the approach to the palace, is to remain untouched.

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Art Gallery Built on Bridge

As a means of propaganda for Slovak peasant art, a private covered-over bridge is being erected over the River Vaha (Waag) at Piest'any, in Slovakia. The bridge will house two large exhibits of native work, embroidery and wood carvings, as well as an exhibition of pictures. The nucleus will be a gallery of six large paintings, representative of scenes from Czechoslovakian history. This new scheme is the result of the initiative of President Masaryk, who some time ago discussed with the Minister of Commerce the need for making more widely known abroad the beauty of Slovak peasant work, and Piest'any was chosen as the best place, because this spa is probably more frequented by foreign visitors than any other part of Slovakia.

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Ancient City Gives Pageant

The small town of Mies, between Pilsen and Marienbad in northwest Bohemia, celebrated in July the 800th anniversary of its foundation. As its Czech name, Stříbro, meaning silver, indicates, it was once an important mining town, but for many years past its historical and cultural significance have quite outshone its economic status. Today, it is best known as one of the outstanding "Sprachinseln" of this republic, where German is still the predominant language, despite the fact that most of the surrounding country is Czech-speaking. But through the past eight centuries it has played a great rôle. During the Hussite Wars of the fourteenth century it was frequently the scene of important actions, and was the home of Magister Jacobellus, the devoted friend and helper of Jan Hus, the reformer. Again, in the Thirty Years' War of the seventeenth century, it came into prominence in connection with the imperial General Wallenstein, Duke of Freidland, who stayed here on his way to Eger. In honor of this 800th anniversary, a pageant, "Wallenstein in Mies," was arranged by the townspeople. All the scenes centered around the activities of Wallenstein, the chief character being his secretary, Ferdinand Newmann, who is represented as devoting his energies and ultimately sacrificing himself for the freedom of Mies, his native town.